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ABSTRACT

This summary describes 162 research projects dealing with extension education that were conducted between 1980 and 1983. The abstracts are organized into nine broad categories: administration, agriculture, accountability and evaluation, community resource development, 4-H and youth, home economics, international education, personnel and staff development, and volunteerism. Within each of these categories, abstracts are organized by the state in which the research was conducted. Each abstract contains the following: bibliographic information, a statement of purpose, a description of the methodology utilized in the project, a summary of findings, and the name and address of contact person(s) available to provide additional information on the project. (MN)

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SUMMARY OF RESEARCH IN EXTENSION

1980-1983

Department of Agricultural and
Extension Education
College of Agriculture and Home Economics
Mississippi State University

This summary was compiled and published through the Department of Agricultural and Extension Education at Mississippi State University in February of 1984.

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SUMMARY OF RESEARCH IN EXTENSION

(A Compilation of Abstracts for 1980-1983)

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1984

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Several individuals at Mississippi State University made important contributions. Ms. Raygene Paige and Mr. Ed Elliott of the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service are acknowledged for their work in reviewing the organization of the abstracts. The faculty and staff of the Department of Agricultural and Extension Education provided assistance in many ways. Special appreciation is expressed to Mrs. Pat Phillips, Mrs. Jacque Tisdale and Mrs. Jeanette Evans for their work in typing and organizing the manuscript and handling other details in the preparation of this summary.

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ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

The purpose of this summary is to provide a linkage between producers and consumers of research related to the Cooperative Extension Service. The abstracts presented in this publication should enhance Extension research efforts. It is pointed out that the research was carried out by many individuals in a variety of situations. Further, the Cooperative Extension Service has not endorsed this publication or the research reported.

The abstracts are organized into nine broad categories: administration, agriculture, accountability and evaluation, community resource development, 4-H and youth, home economics, international, personnel and staff development, and volunteerism. Each abstract was reviewed and placed in the appropriate category. Abstracts of studies that could be placed in more than one area are listed only once in the category deemed most appropriate.

Abstracts are alphabetically listed in each of the nine categories by state and by names of principal investigators within states. Indexes are also provided by author and state in the back of this publication.

ADMINISTRATION

ARIZONA

O'BRIEN, Shirley J. and RAUSCHKOLB, Roy S. "Arizona Extension Internal Communication Project Report." Survey, 1983, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Purpose. To assess what internal communication systems exist, to survey if system is adequate or needs improvement, to make recommendations for an implementation plan, and to report findings at Annual Conference, December 15, 1983.

Method. A questionnaire was drafted to assess four types of questions: belief (what you think), attitude (what you want), behavior (what you do), and attribute (what you are). The population was drawn from the Extension budget books resulting in 257 professional faculty and career staff having 50% or more responsibility for Extension work. From the total population, 20% (50 people) were randomized to be personally interviewed face-to-face or by telephone. The randomized group had to meet two conditions: 3/4 were to be professional faculty and 1/4 career staff and each county was to have representation. The results were scanned with a 132-item analysis of mean, median, standard deviation, relative, adjusted and culminative frequencies.

Findings. The results indicated that the Arizona Cooperative Extension Employees are moderately informed about policy, issues, and goals but feel there could be better communication between administrators, specialists, county-based faculty and staff. In general, the attitude toward their jobs is good to excellent and they find their work to be interesting and challenging usually to always or almost always. Most respondents indicated that serving clientele and job freedom/flexibility were the primary reasons why they liked their work. The diversity of day-to-day tasks and quality of co-workers rated among the most positive aspects of their job.

They were least impressed by factors that conflicted with their job freedom, or over which they had little control such as heavy paperwork requirements, reporting systems, low salary and top-down administrative practices.

The major communication practice was through personal written material and they had to respond to it by spending four or more hours in an average three-day period.

Information. For additional information, contact: Shirley O'Brien, Human Development Specialist, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721, telephone (602) 621-1703.

MARYLAND

WELLS, John H. "Lobbying Strategies: Implications for Increasing County Appropriations of the Maryland Cooperative Extension Service." Dissertation, Doctor of Philosophy, 1981, University of Maryland, College Park.

Purpose. To investigate strategies perceived to be effective in communicating with county legislative bodies regarding an agency's budget request. Knowledge and understanding of methods and techniques of communication, considered effective by county council members and interest group representatives, were perceived as being of value to an organization such as the Cooperative Extension Service, which receives public funding at the county level.

Method. The population for this study consisted of all 24 Maryland Cooperative Extension Service county chairmen, 24 county council members, and 20 interest group representatives. Perceptions of the three groups were recorded through the use of a 51-item mail questionnaire. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Spearman rho correlation coefficients.

Findings. The primary findings fo this study were: (1) Providing testimony and presentation of research results were perceived to be the most effective forms of lobbying used to communicate with county council members; (2) Direct methods of communications were considered most effective by council and interest group respondents. Extension county chairmen perceived communication through intermediaries as the most effective approach; (3) Maintaining two way communication; developing and communication budget priorities. Keeping council members aware of local support for the organization's position and representing the collected interest of the organization before the council, and developing a grass roots constituency were identified by all groups,; (4) "Constituent response" and"views of respected and trusted friends" were channels of communication perceived to have the most infuence on council members' decision regarding an agency's budget request.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Clifford Nelson--Chairman, University of Maryland, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, Symons Hall, room 0220, College Park, Md. 20742, Telephone: (301) 454-3738

MISSISSIPPI

KITTRELL, David L. and CARPENTER J. R. "Budgeting for County Level Extension Programs in the Southern Region." Staff study, 1983, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. To describe governmental contributions for county Extension programs in the southern region states. Funding was described by common objects of expenditure so administrators can identify counties with funding deficiencies and to provide regional documentation on existing funding levels.

Method. Each state Extension organization in the region (N=13) participated in the study by returning a mailed questionnaire describing their county contributions. Each state director identified one state level contact person to complete the questionnaire. Responses were received from all states and the data were analyzed with descriptive statistics.

Findings. Five states in the region use a formula or formal funding system for determining county funding needs. These states indicated a five percent higher county contribution level than the states relying on a negotiation procedure. The average county contribution for all states in the region was 22 percent.

County support for Extension programs is reported differently among these states. Considering these differences, common objects of expenditure were used for states to equate and report their contribution levels. Excluding in-kind contributions, descriptive data were obtained on salary, travel, equipment, contractual and fringe benefits objects of expenditure.

State contacts were also asked to rate 11 ability to pay indicators identified in the review of literature. When asked to consider clientele needs in the state and philosophy of state administration on organizational mission, three criteria were identified as better ability to pay indicators. These criteria were: number of farm families, assessed valuation of both real and personal properties, and total population in the county.

Information. For additional information, contact: David L. Kittrell, Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, P. O. Drawer AV, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762, Telephone: (601) 325-3326. A research brief on this study is available.

TURNIPSEED, J. L. "A Comparative Study of the Self-Perceived Managerial Skills of Managers in Profit Oriented Organizations vs. Managers in Non-Profit Oriented Organizations." Doctoral Dissertation, 1981, Mississippi State.

Purpose. To investigate the self-perceived human, technical, and conceptual skills of management as they relate to type of organization (profit vs. non-profit) and organizational levels (first and second level).

Method. The population consisted of 250 managers from profit oriented organizations and non-profit oriented organizations at two levels. The statistical technique employed to analyze the date was the standard t-test. The .05 alpha level of significance was utilized for determining statistical significance.

Findings. When first-level managers were compared by type of organization, the only significant difference was between the mean technical skills scores, with the first-level profit oriented managers scoring significantly higher than comparable non-profit oriented managers. There were no significant differences among any of the mean skills scores for the two types of second-level managers.

When non-profit managers were compared as to level of management, the only significant difference was between the conceptual skills mean scores with the second-level mean score being the higher of the two. However, when the scores of the profit oriented managers were similarly compared, there was no significant difference of the human skills mean scores. The first-level profit oriented managers scored significantly higher than the second-level profit managers in the area of technical skills and significantly lower than the second-level profit oriented managers in the area of conceptual skills.

Information. For more information contact Jorja P. Turnipseed, P. O. Box 2952, Mississippi State, MS 39762, Telephone: (601) 325-2367.

MONTANA

SMITH, Douglas G. "The Role of the Governor's Ad-Hoc Committee on Agriculture in Determining Agriculture Policy in Montana." Paper, Master of Science, Montana State University, Bozeman.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to determine the perceptions of selected individuals and groups about the role of the Governor's Ad-Hoc Committee on Agriculture in determining agriculture policy in Montana.

Method. Questionnaires were sent to 175 individuals belonging to general farm organizations, commodity groups, MSU department heads in agriculture, USDA agencies, Montana media, Montana State Government Executive Branch, Congressional Delegation and the state legislature. Several criterion statements were developed for each of the objectives. The statements were designed to indicate the degree to which the objectives were met. The respondents were asked to rate each statement on a 0 to 5 scale.

Findings. Montana farm organizations and commodity groups have a more harmonious relationship due to the establishment of the Governor's Ad-Hoc Committee on Agriculture. The Montana Agriculture Coalition formed in 1978 was a direct result of the interaction at the Governor's Ad-Hoc Committee on Agriculture.

The respondents felt that controversial issues should not be discussed and voted upon at Ad-Hoc meetings. The Governor's Ad-Hoc Committee is not the only public forum for the agriculture community. However, the respondents felt that the press coverage at the meetings of the committee was not adequate.

The results indicate that the respondents had a good understanding of the role and scope of Montana State University and its contributions to the agriculture community.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Max Amberson, Head, Agricultural and Industrial Education Department, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana 59717-0002, Telephone: (406) 994-3201.

NEW MEXICO

WRIGHT, Susan. "Analysis of Supervisors' Expectations Concerning Extension Agent Performance." Doctoral Dissertation, 1983, Texas Tech University, Lubbock.

Purpose. To determine levels of importance and levels of attainment assigned by supervisors to competencies which had been identified as contributing to the successful performance of Extension agents. The study was designed to determine if differences exist among those levels of importance when classified according to supervisors' self-determined leadership styles. A further purpose was to determine if differences exist among those levels of importance when classified according to supervisor's self-determined leadership styles. A further purpose was to determine if there were differences between the levels of importance and levels of attainment assigned to competencies. An additional aspect of the study was to determine supervisors' perceptions of the amount of additional training needed by agents in each area of competence and their preference for how the training should be provided.

Method. Data were collected by administering a Likert-type instrument including an importance scale and an attainment scale, Fiedler's instrument to determine leadership styles, and a demographic inventory to a nationwide sample of Extension supervisors who had at least 2 1/2 years of supervisory experience. Significant differences among mean importance scores classified by leadership styles were tested for using analysis of variance. Differences between mean scores for importance and attainment were analyzed using a paired t-test. Further treatment to determine differences between importance scores when classified by selected demographic data utilized analysis of variance tests and t-tests.

Findings. Importance levels assigned by Extension supervisors to selected performance competencies were found to be similar regardless of their self-determined leadership styles. Overall importance scores were significantly higher than attainment scores in all seven areas of competence. A need for training was evidenced in all areas of competence. Supervisors preferred to provide additional training in only two areas of competence; resource persons were preferred to provide additional training for the other areas. When mean importance scores were classified by the demographic variables of age, gender, level of education, years of supervisory experience, and geographic region of the county where employed, the resulting F-values and t-values were found to be significantly different.

Information. Contact: Dr. Susan Wright, Clothing Textiles and Young Family Programs, New Mexico Cooperative Extension Service, Box 3AE, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003, Telephone: (505) 646-3306.

OHIO

KOSOKO, Olatunde. "Role of the Extension Supervisor as Perceived by Selected Extension Personnel." Doctor of Philosophy Dissertation, 1980, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The primary objective of this research was to describe and compare the perceptions of state program leaders, extension supervisors, subject-matter specialists, county chairpersons, area extension agents, department chairpersons and county extension agents of the Washington Cooperative Extension with regard to the importance and extent of performance of the role of the extension supervisor in program development. A second objective of the study was to investigate the relationships between the perceptions of the role of the extension supervisor and the sex, age, position, level of formal education, subject-matter specialty, years of tenure, frequency of contact with supervisor, and job satisfaction of the respondents. Another objective was to investigate the relationship between the perceived importance of the role of the extension supervisor in program development and the perceived extent of performance of the role.

Method. A three-part questionnaire was developed and mailed to 240 potential respondents. The questionnaires were not coded, and no follow-up request was made directly by the researcher. All information supplied by respondents was treated anonymously. Fifty-seven percent of the potential respondents provided usable responses. The design of the study was descriptive correlational research.

Findings. A majority of the respondents perceived the tasks in program development as either very important or most important. It should be noted that supervisors, program leaders, department chairpersons and specialists consistently rate the tasks slightly higher in importance than do area agents, county agents, and county chairpersons.

Generally, the relationships between perceptions of importance of program development tasks and characteristics of respondents are negligible or low. The magnitude of the relationships and their consistency among the groups of respondents are not sufficient to identify any of the demographic characteristics included in the study as factors that explain variability in the respondents' perceptions of the importance of program development tasks.

Information. For additional information contact:
J. Robert Warmbrod, The Ohio State University, Room 208, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6321.

MULLEN, Stephen R. "Lobbying Strategies: Implications for Increasing Budget Appropriations of State Cooperative Extension Programs." Doctor of Philosophy Dissertation, 1980, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. What are the most effective methods of communicating with legislative finance committee members at the state level? This question provided the focus for studying the communication processes utilized by lobbyists in gaining the support of legislative finance committee members for organization and agency budget requests.

Method. For purposes of comparing the perceptions of different actors, in the legislative budget consideration process, sixty-one interviews were conducted with lobbyists, legislators, and administrators of the Cooperative Extension Service in the state of Ohio.

Findings. The findings of the study were divided into two sections. The first section focused on background data and characteristics pertaining to the experience, functions, roles, and responsibilities of respondents. In the second section of findings, respondents were asked to rate the effectiveness of fifteen communication techniques and the importance of twenty-two components concerning organizational linkages and functions performed by organization representatives.

Comparisons of the ratings of three groups, lobbyists, legislative finance committee members, and Cooperative Extension Serivce administrators, demonstrated that there was agreement among respondents as to the perceptions of effectiveness of various techniques. The perceptions of lobbyists and legislators were somewhat closer than those of Extension administrators. Respondents emphasized that the degree of effectiveness of a given technique was dependent upon the personal philosophies and interests of individual legislators and the image legislators possessed of a given agency or organization. Most lobbyists relied on a number of techniques which complemented an overall strategy or set of organizational policies pertaining to the methods of communication utilized with legislative finance committee members.

Information. For additional information contact:
L. H. Newcomb, The Ohio State University, Room 208, Agricultural Administration Building, 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, Telephone: (614) 422-6321.

AGRICULTURE

CONNORS, Jane Loewen. "Educational Needs of the Small Scale Farmer in Cochise County, Arizona." Thesis, Master of Science, 1979, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Purpose. To determine the perceived educational needs in agriculture of the small-scale farmers in Cochise County and compare them with the perceived educational needs of other farmers.

Method. A questionnaire was sent to 200 randomly selected farmers from a Cochise County, Arizona mailing list of 600 farmers.

Findings. A total of 27 educational needs were identified. Eighty-seven per cent of the small-scale farmers felt that "methods of record keeping" was the most desirable educational need. The next three which ranked closely to the farmer's interest were "family estate planning", "using energy efficiently" and "beef production". Four topics ranked low in interest. These concerned vegetable, swine, dairy and poultry production.

Educational needs of other farmers were concerned with "weed control", "irrigation efficiency", "ways to finance farm needs", "family estate planning". As with the small-scale farmers, educational needs in poultry, dairy and swine production ranked lowest.

Business-related topics appeared to be of the most concern to small-scale farmers. Topics related to technical skills were selected most frequently by other farmers.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Floyd G. McCormick, Department Head, Agricultural Education Department, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, 85721, Telephone: (602) 621-1523.

FLORIDA

DAIRE, Mark Lucius. "Educational Needs Assessment of Selected Commercial Fishermen in Northeast Florida Concerning Fuel Conservation." Master of Science Thesis, 1982, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Purpose. The central purpose of this study was to identify the educational needs of Northeast Florida's commercial fishermen concerning fuel conservation and to recommend basic components of an educational program to the Florida Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program that reflect those particular needs. To achieve this purpose, six objectives were developed.

Method. Data were collected through a questionnare mailed to a stratified random sample of 400 commercial fishermen taken from a total population of 1,686 residing in the Northeast Florida counties. A total of 69 (17.2 percent) usable questionnaires were returned from commercial fishermen representing nine major fisheries. Statistical analyses of the data included percent response, and rank ordering based on percent response, to determine major characteristics.

Findings. The major findings of this study were the following: (1) Fuel cost was a major problem facing commercial fishermen. Most had tried to learn about ways to reduce fuel cost and perceived a need for an educational program designed to teach about fuel conserving practices and technology that they were unaware of and/or did not use; (2) Educational needs regarding subject matter were identified. High priority items were refitting the vessel; beam trawl; improved trawl board design; improved hull surface coating; sharing a pick-up vessel; using an exploratory vessel; sonar fish detection; auxillary power sources for engine or gear; Kort nozzle; monitoring fuel consumption rate; sail power; and controlled pitch propeller; (3) Concerning educational methodology, the following recommendation was made: utilize the resources of the Florida Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program working with an advisory committee to design, implement, and evaluate an educational program to increase awareness, knowledge, and utilization of fuel conserving practices and technology.

Information. For additional information, contact: Carl E. Beeman, Professor and Chairman, Dept. of Ag. & Ext. Ed., 305 Rolfs Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville 32611, Telephone: (902) 392-0505.

FLORIDA

CARLTON, Kathleen Diane. "Perceptions of Master Gardeners Regarding the Training They Received and the Effectiveness of the Master Gardener Program." Master of Science Thesis, 1981, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Purpose. The central purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the Master Gardener Program and the adequacy of the training the Master Gardeners received, based upon the perceptions of the Master Gardeners themselves in the three pilot counties of Brevard, Dade and Manatee. To achieve this purpose fifteen objectives were developed.

Method. Data were collected by a mailed, basically closed-form questionnaire. Of the 73 Master Gardeners in the population, responses from 66 Master Gardeners (90 percent) were received. Analyses of data included frequency distributions, percent responses, means, two-way contingency tables and comparisons of group means.

Fingings. The major findings of this study were: (1) Master Gardeners rated their overall oral and overall written training very favorably. A majority also rated the overall usefulness of the topics and overall coverage of the topics covered in training very good or excellent; (2) A majority of the Master Gardeners evaluated their own effectivenss low in the areas of planning a plant clinic and conducting a plant clinic with most responses falling between the categories of fair to good. In the areas of answering questions over the telephone, in the county Extension office and in the plant clinics the majority rated themselves good or slightly above good; (3) Master Gardeners indicated a preference for more hands-on activities, more visits to nurseries, garden centers and related locations and more use of county Extension personnel within their own counties to aid in their training; (4) There appears to be little or no association between whether or not the respondents had formal training in horticulture, their sex, whether or not the respondents had past or present employment in a horticultural occupation or their educational level and how they perceived the overall oral and overall written training they received prior to becoming Master Gardeners; (5) There appears to be little or no appreciable variation between the Master Gardeners' age, educational level, previous formal training in horticulture, or sex with regard to how they rated their training in terms of overall usefulness of the topics and overall coverage of the topics; (6) There appears to be some variation between whether or not the Master Gardeners had been employed in a horticultural occupation and how they rated the overall usefulness of the topics and overall coverage of the topics with both of these areas being rated higher by those never employed in a horticultural occupation.

Information. For additional information, contact: Jimmy G. Cheek, Associate Professor, Dept. of Ag. & Ext. Ed., 305 Rolfs Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, Telephone: (904) 392-0502.

McCLURE, RICHARD M. "Nonirrigated Cropping Sequence Involving Corn, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans, and Fallow in Eastern Nebraska." Doctor of Philosophy Dissertation, 1982, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Purpose. The purposes of the field experiment were: (1) to determine the most productive sequence of row crops in a nonirrigated continuous cropping system in southeast Nebraska; (2) to ascertain the value of clean fallow in a row crop sequence; and (3) to evaluate the feasibility of continuous cropping of corn, grain sorghum, and soybeans.

Method. Four replications of the field trials were conducted. The agronomic factors evaluated included yield, soil moisture, ear leaf analysis, soil analysis, plant height, plant population and seed weight. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance.

Findings. A yield ratio was developed to compare the crops grown in this study. Using this ratio, if all three crops and fallow are grown, then the sequence of fallow-sorghum-soybeans-corn or fallow-corn-soybeans-sorghum, or fallow-corn-sorghum-soybeans, will yield more than other sequences. Continuous sorghum out yielded all the rotations with fallow and continuous soybeans out yielded most of the rotations with fallow on an annual basis, but continuous corn does not. Without fallow the corn-sorghum-soybean rotations will be the highest yielding of the potential three year rotations. If only two row crops are grown sorghum-soybeans will yield more than corn-sorghum or corn-soybeans rotations. All rotation combinations out yielded continuous corn. All grain sorghum yields were larger than corn yields.

Plant stands showed a large percentage loss spring to maturity for sorghum following soybeans as compared to sorghum following fallow, corn or sorghum. There was a large percentage stand loss for soybeans after sorghum as compared to soybeans following fallow, corn or soybeans. There should be an evaluation of a marked area following emergence of both these crops. Stand counts taken periodically would determine when the losses occur. This may help ascertain the cause of the stand losses.

Information. For additional information, contact Richard M. McClure, County Extension Director, Freemont County, Box 420, Farm Bureau Building, Sidney, Iowa, 51652. Telephone: (712) 374-2351.

CORMIER, Howard J. "A Comparison of Ryegrass Practices of Cattle Producers by Size of Herd, Vermilion Parish, 1981." Paper, Master of Science, 1981, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To determine the extent of adoption of extension recommendations regarding ryegrass production practices in Vermilion Parish and to compare ryegrass practices of cattle producers by size of herd. Specific objectives were to determine present ryegrass production practices used by Vermilion cattlemen, selected characteristics of the cattle owner regarding type of farming operation, and the association between herd size and the adoption of ryegrass production practices.

Method. The sample of cattle producers interviewed was selected at random from a list of cattlemen known to have purchased ryegrass seed for planting. Appointments were made by phone for interviews and most interviews were conducted at the home of the producer. There were 50 cattlemen included in the study.

Findings. The results indicated that most of the ryegrass producers in Vermilion Parish were not using all of the recommended practices. Adopters tended to manage their cattle operations more like a business than those who had not adopted the practices. Cattlemen with larger herds were generally more likely to be following recommended practices for ryegrass production than those with smaller herds. It was concluded that more emphasis needs to be placed on teaching producers the importance of early soil preparation, seeding rates, fertilization by soil test, keeping accurate records, and limited grazing. It was also concluded that the 4-H ryegrass grazing project could be effectively used as result demonstrations for adult producers.

Information. For additional information, contact: Howard J. Cormier, County Agent, Vermilion Parish, 1105 West Port Street, Abbeville, Louisiana 70510, telephone: 318/893-1356.

DANIELS, Glen E. "Selected Production and Marketing Practices and Income of Small Vegetable Farmers in Six Louisiana Parishes." Paper, Master of Science, 1983, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To describe the situation with regard to small farm vegetable operations in six Louisiana parishes, and to relate production and income data to selected marketing and production practices. More specifically to identify personal, family and farming characteristics of small vegetable farmers, study the relationships of their marketing practices and information behavior to selected production and income variables.

Method. Seventy-eight vegetable producers were randomly chosen and personally interviewed. Overall frequency distributions and means were used to present the basic production and income data. Analysis of variance and coefficient of correlation were used to test the relationship between the dependent variables (number of acres, yield per acre, gross income, gross income per acre, gross income per pound) and marketing practices, personal and farming characteristics, and information behavior of the respondents.

Findings. The results indicated that for personal and family characteristics, the majority of the small vegetable producers were married, black, had a relatively small family size, were male, did not have high school education, were between 57-60 years old. The average size of the farm was 5.15 acres. About two-fifths sold their crops by using the roadside stand, contract and/or retail methods of marketing. The gross income and gross income per pound decreased as the number of years in vegetable farming increased. A majority of the farmers said Extension Service was helpful in marketing their products. Vegetable farmers were using a mix of marketing methods and tended to favor less complex information sources for basing pricing decisions.

Information. For additional information, contact: Glen E. Daniels, Associate County Agent, West Feliciana Parish, Drawer K, St. Francisville, Louisiana 70775, telephone: 504/635-3614.

LOUISIANA

DEVILLIER, James E. "The Association of Farm Size to the Adoption of Recommended Sugarcane Production Practices, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, 1979." Paper, Master of Science, 1981, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To determine the relationship of farm size to the adoption of selected recommended sugarcane production practices and selected personal characteristics of St. Martin Parish sugarcane producers. A secondary purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between farm size and the extent of contact with St. Martin Parish Cooperative Extension Service and other production information sources.

Method. Data were collected by personal interview from the farm manager of each of the 83 farms producing sugarcane in St. Martin Parish for the 1979 crop year. Each interview was conducted using a prepared interview schedule. The instrument was designed to obtain information on the extent of use of recommended sugarcane production practices by St. Martin Parish farmers. The chi-square and the analysis of variance tests were used to determine the relationships between farm size and recommended sugarcane production practices. The .20 level of probability was used to indicate statistically significant differences. Two categories of farm size-- 180 acres or less, and more than 180 acres.

Findings. The results indicated statistically significant differences between farm size and the following recommended production practices: land-leveling drainage practices, subsoiling, planting recommended varieties, type of cane crop, methods of planting, heat-treating seed care for controlling RSD, tons of seed cane heat-treated, fertilizer nutrients applied to plant care, fertilizer nutrients applied to stubble cane, johnsongrass as a weed problem, timing of herbicide application, method of scouting sugarcane field for sugarcane borer, and yields of sugar. Larger farmers (more than 180 acres) tended to adopt a greater number of recommended practices than smaller farmers (180 acres or less).

Information. For additional information, contact: James E. Devillier, County Agent, St. Martin Parish, 114 Courthouse Street, Breaux Bridge, Louisiana 70517, telephone: 318/332-2181.

LAWS, Harry L. "An Analysis of Soybean Production Practices and Yields." Paper, Master of Science, 1980, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To identify the production practices used by soybean producers in West Baton Rouge Parish and to determine the association of these practices with yield per acre. A secondary purpose was to determine the responsiveness of soybean producers to educational programs provided by the LSU Cooperative Extension Service in West Baton Rouge Parish.

Method. A total of 20 farmers were growing soybeans in West Baton Rouge Parish at the time of the study. A prepared interview schedule was used to personally interview the entire population. The data collected was with regard to selected soybean production practices and personal and farming characteristics of soybean producers. The data collected for the study were for the 1979 crop year. Soybean producers were asked questions relative to their adoption of selected soybean production practices and as land management, seed treatments, planting methods, variety selection, disease control and insect control. Producers were also asked questions relative to personal and farming characteristics such as age, educational level, farm size, tenure status, farming experiences, and information-seeking habits. A one-way analysis of variance, and simple linear correlation were used.

Findings. Soybean producers following recommended practices of planting soybean varieties, planting dates, foliar fungicides, seed treatments, and post-emergence herbicides, had statistically significant higher yields than non-adopters. The variables which influenced yield economically, but their relationships were not found to be statistically significant, were soil type, drainage, land leveled, pre-emergence herbicides, crop rotation, combine cutterbar, county agent production meetings, educational level of producers, and soybean farming experience. Time of seedbed preparation, number of cultivations prior to planting, future plants of soybean producers, and age of soybean producers were found to have little or no relationship to yield.

Information. For additional information, contact: Harry L. Laws, County Agent, West Baton Rouge Parish, P. O. Box 498, Courthouse Annex Building, Port Allen, Louisiana 70767, telephone: 504/387-1448.

NORMAND, Thomas K. "A Study of Soybean Production Practices and Yields in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, 1981." Paper, Master of Science, 1982, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To identify the production practices currently used by soybean producers in St. Landry Parish, and to determine the association of these practices with average yield per acre.

Method. Data were obtained by personal interviews with 75 randomly selected soybean producers in St. Landry Parish using a prepared interview schedule. The F-test was used to indicate the extent of possible association between yield per acre and production practices used for the high yielding field and the low yielding field. The chi-square test was used to show the extent of possible differences in production practices between the high yielding field and the low yielding field. The .20 level of probability was used as the level of significance.

Findings. The 1981 average overall yield of the 75 producers interviewed for the study was 25.1 bushels per acre. The following variables were positively associated with higher yields at the .20 level of probability: age of producer from 30 to 39, planning to continue the same acreage, identification of soybean looper, and identification of green cloverworm. The following production practices were also positively associated: soil testing within last 5 years, planting during recommended dates, planting medium/early varieties, better weed control, use of insecticides, use of flexible cutter bar, and use of foliar fungicides. There was a negative association between double cropping and less tillage. Drainage, crop rotation, planting dates, variety group planted, extent of weed control, and use of foliar fungicides were observed between the high yield field and the low yield field and the association was positive between practice and yield. Better soil type and more rainfall were also positive.

Information. For additional information, contact: Thomas K. Normand, County Agent, St. Landry Parish, P. O. Box 1030, Room 2, Courthouse, Opelousas, Louisiana 70570, telephone: 318/942-5761.

PERKINS, JR., John McGeary. "Management Practices of Members of the Louisiana Quarter Horse Breeders' Association, 1979." Paper, Doctor of Education, 1980, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To determine the educational needs of Louisiana quarter horse breeders based on an analysis of their current management practices. More specifically, to develop a personal profile of the membership of Louisiana Quarter Horse Breeders' Association, 1979, to compare the herd management, breeding, nutrition and health practices followed by quarter horse owners as related to their age, education and purpose of owning, and to identify the educational needs of the Louisiana's quarter horse owners in horse production.

Method. Data were obtained by questionnaire through personal interviews and phone interviews. The population consisted of 838 in-state members of the Louisiana Quarter Horse Breeders Association (LQHBA). The population was divided according to the first three numbers in the zip code. The sample consisted of 100 breeders (11.9 percent). The chi-square test was used to determine the statistically significant association between dependent and independent variables at the .20 level of probability.

Findings. The average member of the LQHBA was 42 years old, had one year of college, owned nine quarter horses (2 stallions, 6 mares and one gelding), with a total value of $55,000, had almost 23 years experience with horses, had almost 53 acres devoted to horses, had 14 stalls in his horse barn, had one horse insured, had barbed wire fencing, felt his veterinarian was his best source of information, felt he needed to increase his knowledge on herd health, had either a professional or business occupation, felt racing was his primary reason for owning quarter horses, and considered finances and breeding as his major problems in raising quarter horses. The level of adoption of management practices was highest for breeders who had the most education, who were between 40-49 years old and who were breeding/ranch owners. Horse owners did not use the Extension agent to a great extent, but in view of their low adoption levels of pasture/forage/soil practices in particular, could be assisted.

Information. For additional information, contact: John McGeary Perkins, Jr., Assistant County Agent, West Baton Rouge Parish, P. O. Box 498, Courthouse Annex Building, Port Allen, Louisiana 70767, telephone: 504/387-1448.

RECTOR, Terry D. "Factors Associated With Marketing Decisions of Cotton and Soybean Producers, Franklin Parish, Louisiana, 1981." Paper, Master of Science, 1982, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To determine marketing decisions made by Franklin Parish cotton and soybean producers, what factors these decisions are related to, and what sources of information are used for marketing decision making. Secondary objectives were to determine the extent to which producers use the marketing options available to them, reasons why different marketing options were chosen, and the source of marketing information used by producers.

Method. One hundred cotton and/or soybean producers were interviewed for the study. Only individuals actively engaged in farming were chosen. Data were collected on marketing methods used, reasons for making marketing decisions, and importance of various information sources. Overall frequency distributions and means were used to present data. Analysis of variance was used to test the relationships between education levels of producers and the importance of factors affecting marketing and information sources used.

Findings. The results indicated a mean age of 45.5 years. Mean years in farming was 20 years while mean cotton acreage farmed was 228.3. In 1981, forward price contracting proved to be the best marketing option for cotton. The most important factor in decision of some producers to contract part or all of their production was the desire to make sure production cost would be recoverd. In 1981, forward price contracting proved to be the best marketing option for soybeans. The main factor preventing farmers from forward contracting soybean was the fear that lower yields would prevent them from fulfilling the contracts. The cost of production was more important to producers who had never attended college than those who did. Educational programs aimed at teaching producers how to contract to cover these production costs might be beneficial. While the Extension Service was rated to be of some importance as a marketing information source, it did not rate as high as other sources. Some of these other sources, however, are the same media that the Extension Service uses to reach producers. Television, radio, and newspaper can be used by the Extension Service in marketing educational efforts in conjunction with such traditional teaching methods as producer meetings, individual and circular letters.

Information. For additional information, contact: Satish Verma, Specialist (Program Development) and Professor of Extension Education, Knapp Hall, University Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, telephone: 504/388-6194.

SEILHAN, Kenneth P. "Acadia Parish Crawfish Farmers' Production Practices and Ratings of Extension Information, 1981-82." Paper, Master of Science, 1983, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To identify and evaluate Acadia Parish crawfish farmers' production practices and their association with the Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service so as to assist extension personnel in developing and implementing effective educational programs. Specific objectives were to identify selected production practices being used by Acadia Parish farmers and compare them with current recommendations and to associate the extent of extension contact of crawfish farmers with selected production practices and farmers' characteristics.

Method. Data for the study were collected by personal interviews with 50 crawfish farmers using a prepared interview schedule. Only farmers who actually farmed crawfish in Acadia Parish during 1981-82 season were questioned. Frequency distributions and means were used for a general profile of production practices. Extension Contact Ratings were tested for relationships with selected personal characteristics (correlation) and production practices adopted (analysis of variance).

Findings. Eight of eleven recommended production practices were not being followed by more than one half of the farmers. Farmers who tended to have greater contact with extension and a more favorable evaluation of extension teaching methods were older, were affiliated to a greater number of farm organizations, and adopted a larger number of the recommended practices than farmers who gave Extension a lower rating.

Information. For additional information, contact: Kenneth P. Seilhan, Associate County Agent, Acadia Parish, Court Circle, Crowley, Louisiana 70526, telephone: 318/783-4772.

STRAWN, JR., Thomas C. "A Comparison of Forestry Management Practices by Size of Woodlands, Allen and Beauregard Parishes, Louisiana, 1981." Paper, Master of Science, 1981, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To gain information which would help to formulate action programs for educating private landowners in better timber management. Secondary objectives were to describe the various characteristics of small forest landowners in the western part of Allen Parish and eastern part of Beauregard Parish. To describe the relationship between size of woodlands and forest management practices.

Method. Information for this study was obtained by conducting 75 interviews, using prepared interview schedule. The 75 owners were divided into two; one group owning 100-500 acres of timberland and the other, 80-99 acres of timberland. Personal information was also obtained from the respondents during interviews. The chi-square test was used to test for significant differences between owners of larger holdings and smaller holdings concerning various forestry practices and situations.

Findings. Most of the owners were over 50 years of age, had no children in school, had finished high school, belonged to two to four civic organizations, and had incomes of over $14,000 per year. The owners generally owned one or two plots and lived on their holdings. Concerning attitudes of owners, most holdings were open to hunting. The owners of the larger holdings (100 to 500 acres) were more likely to be absentee owners, consider timber growing "very" important. The owners of the smaller holdings were more likely to live on their property, have uses for their holdings more important than growing timber.

Information. For additional information, contact: Thomas C. Strawn, Jr., Area Agent, Southwest Area, Oberlin, Louisiana 70655, telephone: 318/639-4376.

WESTON, Samuel D. "Production Practices and Information Sources Used by Rice Producers of East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, 1982." Paper, Master of Science, 1982, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To determine the production practices utilized by rice growers in East Carroll Parish, the sources of information used, the relationship of years experience in growing rice to sources of information used, and adoption of recommended production practices. An additional purpose was to gather data for use in an educational program designed for rice growers.

Method. Data were collected by personal interviews with the 42 rice farmers which constituted the total population of rice farmers in East Carroll Parish for the 1982 crop year. The number of acres planted to rice and the names of producers were obtained from the official records of the East Carroll Parish Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service office. The schedule contained 48 questions relative to the use of selected rice production practices and sources of information used in making rice production decisions.

Findings. The findings pertaining to the adoption of approved production practices, personal characteristics and information sources indicated that precision grading rice land was followed most often by more experienced rice producers. Also, broadcast of seeds by airplanes, planting during the month of April, planting higher rates, were most often followed by experienced producers, while the less experienced used drilling, planting two weeks later and lower rates. Some from both groups used nitrogen as preplant and preflood at the 95 to 96 percent range. They both applied nitrogen at the "green ring" stage. Both groups fertilized Starbonnet rice heavier than Labelle. One hundred percent of the nitrogen used for rice fertilization was used. Propanil was the most widely used preflood herbicide by both groups. Crop rotation was also practiced by both groups and the overall period was two years in rice and one year in soybeans. There was no appreciable difference between the two groups in the area of education. Producers with full experience tended to be full owner of their rice land. One hundred percent of the rice producers in both groups read some rice publications. Extension county agents, specialists and other farmers were the three most important sources of information on rice production practices.

Information. For additional information, contact: Edward W. Gassie, Professor and Head of Extension Education, Knapp Hall, University Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, telephone: 504/388-2183.

MARYLAND

RICHBURG, Susie G. "The Communication Behavior of Maryland Dairy Farmers." Thesis, Master of Sciences, 1982, University of Maryland, College Park.

Purpose. To determine the issues of greatest concern to Maryland dairy farmers, what stage of Communication they are in and which sources of information they used to gather knowledge on these issues. This study was commissioned by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station to evaluate and improve methods of disseminating dairy information to this specialized clientele.

Method. A questionnaire was distributed to 500 dairy farmers residing in the State of Maryland. The returns included 229 usable responses for a completion rate of 45 per cent. One portion of the instrument was used to identify the various types of publics within the dairy industry, another to establish information source preferences, and still a third to gather demographic data.

Findings. The results indicated that the Maryland dairy farmers had two groups of dairy farmers. These groups were named the external group and the internal group. The external group was most concerned with outside factors such as financing and national legislation affecting their farm. The internal group was more concerned with on-the-farm matters under their direct control. In general, the findings in this study were similar to those of a parallel study done in the poulty industry.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Clifford Nelson-Chairman, University of Maryland, Department of Agriultural and Extension Education, Symons Hall, room 0220, College Park, Md. 29742, Telephone: (301) 454-3738.

BONNER, Jimmy A. "An Analysis of the Use of and Attitudes Toward Advanced Marketing Practices by Soybean Farmers in the Mississippi Delta." Dissertation, Doctor of Education, 1983, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. The primary purpose was to assess the use of and attitudes toward advanced marketing practices such as hedging in the futures market by soybean farmers in the Mississippi River Delta region of Mississippi. A secondary purpose was to determine educational activities perceived to improve marketing practices.

Method. Respondents were 145 of 200 randomly selected soybean farmers in the Mississippi Delta. Data were collected by administering a mailed questionnaire. Statistical procedures used were frequency distributions, Chi-square, factor analysis, analysis of variance, t test, nonparametric correlation, multiple regression and discriminant analysis.

Findings. A high percentage of the respondents sell commodities in the cash market. Although over 40% have used hedging in the futures market at some point, relatively few did in 1982.

Significant positive relationships were found in the characteristics of number of acres of soybeans productd, primary media source and primary personal source of soybean marketing information, attendance in marketing seminars, and the educational level of soybean farmers and their frequency of hedging in the futures market.

Significant differences in attitudes toward hedging and toward the futures market were found when farmers were grouped by primary media and primary personal source of marketing information, whether they attended marketing seminars and their educational levels. Soybean farmers who used hedging had more favorable attitudes toward hedging and the futures market.

Personal and farm characteristics analyzed did not explain enough of the variance in attitudes toward hedging to be of any practical significance. However, the educational level of farmers was a significant predictor of attitudes toward the futures market. Educational level, number of marketing meetings attended, number of acres of soybeans produced, and sources of marketing information were revealed as significant predictors of the use of hedging by soybean farmers.

Information. For additional information, contact: Ronald A. Brown, Professor, Agricultural and Extension Education, Mississippi State University, P.O. Drawer AV, Mississippi State, MS 39762, Telephone (601) 325-3326.

MONAGHAN, Thomas Alfred. "The Relationship Between Selected Forestry Background Information for Mississippi Counties and Forestry Programs Planned by County Agents Within the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service." Dissertation, Doctor of Education, 1981, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationships between days allocated to forestry by Mississippi county agents in their Plans of Work (POW) and the following predictor variables: tenure of the county agent; county agent attitude toward "county Extension forestry programs;" percentage of the county classified as commercial forest land; percentage of the county under private nonindustrial forest ownership; annual county value of forestry production; acres in the county in need of silvicultural treatment; and acres in the county treated under cost-share programs. An additional purpose was to determine the effect of inservice training on the aforementioned relationships.

Method. The sample included 62 Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service (MCES) county agents and their counties. Tenure data were collected from the MCES Personnel Department. Data for the criterion variable, "days allocated to forestry by the county agent," were collected from the MCES Plan of Work for fiscal years 1981 and 1982. Inservice training was conducted for county agents by the Extension forester during fiscal year 1981.

Findings. Pearson product moment correlation analyses revealed that five of the eight predictor variables had positive, statistically significant relationships with the criterion variable before and after inservice training. "Attitude" had a statistically significant relationship with the criterion variable before inservice training, but not afterwards. "Tenure" and "acres treated" had no statistically significant relationships with the criterion variable. No statistically significant differences were found between the eight pairs of correlation coefficients calculated before and after inservice training.

Multiple regression analyses revealed that the predictor variables explained 38 percent of the variance in the criterion variable before inservice training and 30 percent of the variance following inservice training. Inservice training had no statistically significant effect on the amount of variance in the criterion variable explained by the predictor variables before and after inservice training.

Information. For more information, contact:
Ronald A. Brown, Professor, Agricultural and Extension Education, Mississippi State University, Drawer AV, Mississippi State, MS 39762, Telephone: (601) 325-3326

MISSISSIPPI

MORGAN, Edna Ruth. "The Distribution and Effect of Cotton Pest Management Programs in Mississippi." Thesis, Master of Science, 1981, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. To determine acceptance by county cotton producers of pest management techniques and benefits derived from the use of pest management practices advocated through a special program by the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service (MCES).

Method. Two questionnaires were developed for use in the study. A pest management instrument was used to collect pest management practices advocated through a special program by the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service (MCES).

Method. Two questionnaires were developed for use in the study. A pest management instrument was used to collect pest management data from county Extension leaders. A pesticide sales instrument was used to collect information from pesticide distributors in Mississippi. The population for the pest management survey consisted of the 82 county Extension leaders in Mississippi; the population for the pesticide sales survey consisted of all 25 distributors of pesticides in the state. Descriptive statistics were used to describe the data.

Findings. A majority of cotton grown in Mississippi is under some type of pest management program and a majority of cotton acreage is scouted by private consultants. Insecticide sales have drastically declined since the pilot pest management program was started. Cotton yields were higher in Panola County, where a three year intensive pest management program was conducted by MCES than in the 10-county surrounding area. The number of insecticide applications in Panola County was less than half the average of the 10-county area.

Information. For additional information, contact:
Ronald A. Brown, Professor, Agricultural and Extension Education, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762, Telephone: (601) 325-3326

MISSISSIPPI

SUMMERS, Joel David. "Factors Associated With Low Acceptance of Conservation Practices By Rowcrop Farmers." Thesis, Master of Science, 1981, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. Rowcrop farmers do not readily accept soil conservation practices on their farms. This study was designed to determine the relationship of selected factors to non-adoption of conservation practices and to determine the knowledge rowcrop farmers have of soil conservation and erosion. Also investigated was the relationship between their knowledge and opinions of conservation practices.

Method. The data were collected via mailed questionnaires from 106 (58.6%) of a sample of 181 rowcrop farmers randomly selected from a population of approximately 1200 rowcrop farmers in Prentiss County, MS. Statistical techniques used in analyzing the data included percentages, frequencies and means, along with analysis of variance and the Scheffe' post hoc test.

Findings. Most (84%) of the rowcrop farmers felt that unless soil erosion is controlled to a greater extent than is currently done, crop yields will decrease significantly over the next one or two decades. Those with less than a high school education and those who lease less than 100 acres felt that fertilizer and lime could be substituted for the loss of topsoil, while those with a high school education or more and those who lease more than 100 acres did not feel this way. Those with less than a high school education tended to believe that conservation practices interfered with farming, but not those with more education. Ninety percent of all respondents felt that conservation practices would pay for themselves through increased land values or increased yields. Just over half the respondents felt that governmental agencies were providing adequate technical and financial assistance in solving conservation problems. Only 55%, though, felt that most farmers were concerned about soil conservation.

Information. For additional information, contact:
Ronald A. Brown, Professor, Agricultural and Extension Education,
Mississippi State University, P.O. Drawer AV, Mississippi State, MS 39762,
Telephone: (601) 325-3326.

WHITE, Beth H. "The Relationship Between Participation in a Farm Education Program and Appreciation for and Cognitive Awareness of Farm Life." Master of Science Thesis, 1982, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. Farm education programs are designed to provide an opportunity for students of all ages to visit a farm, learn aspects of farm life and become aware of the hard work and responsibilities of the farmer. Several existing farm programs are discussed in this paper, with particular emphasis on the Ohio Farm program in St. Louisville, Ohio. The objectives of the Ohio Farm concentrate on the affective and cognitive domains of learning.

Findings. The results of the study provided information as to whether or not the objectives of the Ohio Farm are being satisfied. As measured by the instrument used in the study, no relationship was found between participation in the Ohio Farm program and cognitive awareness of farm life. The conclusions of the study revealed the need for further research in the affective domain of learning for the development of appreciation for farm life by participants of the Ohio Farm program.

Information. For additional information contact: R. Kirby Barrick, The Ohio State University, Room 208, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6181.

PENNSYLVANIA

LEIBY, Robert E. "Utilization of Life Cycle in Making Colorado Potato Beetle Control Decisions." Master of Education Thesis, 1982, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park.

Purpose. The major purpose of this study was to develop a slide presentation to inform potato growers about properly timing foliar insecticide applications to control the Colorado potato beetle.

Method. Data were collected from six Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, potato farms over a thirteen week period during the summer of 1981. Five potato plots were sampled at each farm on a weekly basis. The number of Colorado potato beetle eggmasses, larvae and adults were counted in each plot. In addition, the potato growers reported the dates that they had applied foliar insecticides to control the Colorado potato beetle.

Findings. The results indicated that there were two generations of Colorado potato beetles present with the second generation being more severe. The actual timing of most foliar insecticide applications did not appear to coincide with the most practical time for foliar insecticide application. A slide set was prepared to illustrate the importance of properly timing the foliar insecticide applications. This slide set presented information on the life cycle of the Colorado potato beetle. Also, the slide set emphasized the importance of scouting the potato fields for pests and timing the sprays to provide the most cost-effective control.

Information. For additional information, contact: Robert E. Leiby, Extension Agriculture Agent, Lehigh County, Room 604, Courthouse, Allentown, PA 18105, Telephone: (215) 820-3085.

PENNSYLVANIA

LOVELL, Timothy W. "Comparison of Double-Cropping Systems Involving Corn (Zea Mays) and Soybeans (Glycine max) In Southeastern Pennsylvania." Master of Science Thesis, 1983, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to evaluate three double-cropping systems grown in southeastern Pennsylvania. Double-cropping has been a common sequential crop management system in that region due to the available heat units necessary to produce a second crop. The objective of this experiment was to determine the yield potential and net return of corn grain, corn silage and soybeans in double-cropping systems established following winter barley (Hordeum vulgare). Management practices that evaluated four corn maturity levels, three nitrogen rates and two tillage methods were studied for their effect on the yield and net return of the three double-cropping systems.

Method. Corn (Zea mays) for grain and silage purposes and soybeans (Glycine max) were planted on July 1, 1981 following the harvest of winter barley at the Southeastern Research Laboratory of the Pennsylvania State University.

Findings. Shelled corn yielded an average of 2640 Kg/Ha at 15.5 percent moisture harvested on October 29, 1981. There was not a significant difference in grain yields between no-tillage and minimum tillage. However, there was a significant difference for different N application rates. The corn silage double-crop system showed a significant yield response for the no-till treatment as compared to the minimum tillage treatment level. Nitrogen applied at the rate of 84 Kg/Ha had significantly higher yeilds than the nitrogen check.

The soybean double-crop system did not show a significant yield response for the no-till or minimum tillage treatment. The 0, 28 and 56 Kg/Ha nitrogen rates did not have a significant effect on the soybean yields.

Based on the 1981 variable costs and crop values, the mean soybean double-crop system net return was 413.23 $/Ha; the net return for corn silage was 324.63 &/Ha; and the net return for corn harvested as grain was -24.56 $/Ha.

Information. For additional information, contact: Timothy W. Lovell, Research Aid, 138 Agricultural Administration Building, University Park, PA 16802, Telephone: (814) 865-2543.

PENNSYLVANIA

RYND, David. "Comparison of Tillage Methods in Relation to Corn Yields." Master of Science Thesis, 1980, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park.

Purpose. No-tillage and minimum tillage methods are changing the traditional method of soil preparation for crop production. However, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, more than 90 percent of the corn grown is still being planted by conventional tillage methods. The Pennsylvania Agronomy Guide does not recommend the no-till method on heavy, poorly-drained soil. Northwestern Pennsylvania and particularly Lawrence County has a considerable amount of heavy soils that are poorly drained. A large percentage of farmers in Lawrence County have a negative attitude toward no-till cultivation.

Method. Four research plots were tested in Lawrence County in 1979, looking at the tillage/yield relationships. Tillage method resulted in no significant differences in yield. No significant differences in yield indicates an operational advantage for no-till or minimum-tillage since the production costs are about $10 per acre less with these two systems. In some cases, no-till showed an increase in yield over conventional tillage on some soil types of the lower productivity groups that are somewhat poorly drained. Research in Ohio and in Indiana supports these findings.

Obtaining valid research data is sometimes one of the least difficult steps in the educational process. A very real problem arises when the researcher or extension agent makes an attempt to present the information to the producers. In this situation, farmers must change attitudes and management practices that they have become accustomed to over a period of years. One of the most effective methods used in the educational delivery system is the demonstration plot. On farm research planted for producer observation and evaluation or in conjunction with field days very effectively illustrates the results from different cultural practices. Further studies are needed to more accurately determine the tillage/yield relationships with various climatic conditions and soil types that have drainage problems in Western Pennsylvania.

Findings. This study found that on the two major soil types of the county, Canfield and Ravenna, there was no significant difference among the three tillage methods: no-till, minimum, and conventional. Therefore, farmers in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, having these two soil types should see no significant difference in yield. Farmers should be able to incorporate no-tillage and minimum-tillage methods with their conventional-tillage method of corn production and maintain an equivalent corn yield.

Information. For additional information, contact: David T. Rynd, Regional Agricultural Program Leader, Northwest and Southwest regions, Shenango Valley Campus, 147 Shenango Avenue, Sharon, PA 16146, Telephone: (412) 981-1640.

PENNSYLVANIA

WEILER, James. "Biological Control of the Cereal Leaf Beetle in Pennsylvania and Ohio for the Years 1977-1980." Master of Education Paper, 1981, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park.

Purpose. Since the first identification of the cereal leaf beetle (Oulema melanopus) in 1962 in Michigan, the pest has gradually spread eastward. Estimated yield losses from the pest ranged from 5 to 30 percent in oats. Early attempts at control were aimed at eradication with pesticides and preventing its spread by quarantine. Germ plasm was introduced to breed resistance into wheat. In 1975 biological control with parasitic wasps was tried in Ohio, followed by a similar program in Pennsylvania in 1976. The use of cereal leaf beetle field days to disseminate the parasites to many fields within a state in a day's time was repeated for several more years to insure the complete dispersion of the parasitic wasps in oat-growing regions of the states. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the cereal leaf beetle parasite T. julis in 435 fields in the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania over a 4-year span, 1977, through 1980.

Method. The percent parasitism for the month of June was used to measure biological control effectiveness.

Findings. The results indicated that better than 50 percent of the cereal leaf beetle larvae were parasitized during each of the years in Pennsylvania and during two of the four years in Ohio. The present levels of parasitism through 1980 continue to provide biological control of the cereal leaf beetle. Assuming an eight percent savings of the oats crop in Ohio and Pennsylvania annually amounts to several million dollars saved by the farmers in each state. To the County Extension worker, the educational work of changing attitudes from spraying all insects to spraying only when economically justified and with protection for the parasite in mind has just begun. The time-proven methods of dissemination of extension information will continue to be used to impress upon farmers the need to monitor insect populations and utilize all methods of control in concert together.

Information. For additional information, contact: James M. Weiler, Extension Agriculture and Youth Agent, Bedford County, Courthouse Annex, P. O. Box 654, Bedford, PA 15522, Telephone: (814) 623-5148.

ALIYA, Chibinga B. "Dry Bean Field Demonstration in South Logan, Utah, Summer 1982." Master of Science Thesis, 1983, Utah State University, Logan.

Purpose. The purpose of the experiment was to gain practical experience in terms of planning, conducting and evaluating a field demonstration, to stimulate Cache Valley farmers' interest in this important food crop, and to report the findings to them.

Method. In the summer of 1982, the author grew a 385 foot long and 76 foot wide plot of dry beans (Phaseolus vulgaris l) at the USU South Experimental Farm in Logan, Utah. The nine varieties tested were disease-free cultures from Wickes Agriculture in Jerome, Idaho, among which two white varieties, five kinds of Pinto and two kinds of Red Mexican were accounted. They were planted on May 26th, 1982, on two rows each at 36 inches apart and 6 inches between plants. The harvest lasted from the 9th to the 16th of September, 1982. Yield performance, nutrient content, average height of plants, numbers of pods per plant and plant density were determined from random samples taken throughout the plot.

Findings. Results from this study show that certain varieties of dry beans can do very well in Cache Valley. Without any fertilizer, most varieties gave more yield than the average of 1,793 pounds per acre registered in Idaho for more than ten years. Pinto NW 410 and Pinto NW 590 were the highest with respectively 2,070 and 2,050 pounds per acre while Pinto UI#114, the lowest, had 1,780 pounds per acre.

The nutritional value of most varieties, in terms of protein and minerals, showed a relative conformity to previous findings. Both Fleetwood and Pinto Olathe were the highest in crude protein content at 19.5 percent while Red Mexican NW 63 was the lowest at 17.4 percent. Pinto Olathe and Pinto UI#111 had the highest content in phosphorus at 40 percent each, while Pinto NW 590 and Red Mexican NW 59 had the least at 36 percent.

Based on the results developed from this demonstration, I could recommend the varieties Pinto NW 410, Pinto NW 590, Pinto Olathe, Fleetwood and Red Mexican NW 59 for further study and for production in Cache Valley where soil and climate conditions are similar to those found at the USU Evans Experiment Farm in Logan.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Jim L. Bushnell, Extension Specialist, Plant Science Department, UMC 49, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322, Telephone: (801) 750-2259.

ANSARI, Ali. "A Field Demonstration of the Impact of Nitrogen Fertilizers on Barley Yields in Benson, Cache County, Utah, 1983." Master of Science Thesis, 1983, Utah State University, Logan.

Purpose. The purpose of the demonstration was to show the effect of the nitrogen fertilizer in barley growth and yield.

Method. A demonstration was conducted as a method of Agricultural Extension at Benson, Cache Valley, Utah. Three different rates of nitrogen fertilizer were applied to three plots at the demonstration site. The application rates were 50 lb N/acre, 100 lb N/acre, and 150 lb N/acre. The difference in plant vegetative growth was obvious. The crop was harvested after 118 days and the grain was weighed for each plot. A field day was held at the demonstration site. The purpose of the demonstration and its results were explained to the farmers, and their questions were answered.

Findings. The highest yield was obtained from 100/lb N/acre treatment. The yield difference was 446.5 lbs between the 50 lb N/acre and the 100 lb N/acre treatment. The 150 lb N/acre resulted in a slight decrease in yield (less than one percent). The differences in vegetative growth of the barley plants were obvious in demonstration plots.

The 150 lb/acre rate of nitrogen resulted in excessive vegetative growth, causing the lodging of the plants. The lodging problem was enhanced after each rainfall, since the higher level of moisture accelerated the nitrogen up-take by plants. In addition to the high level of nitrogen fertility, cool and moist weather postponed the plant maturity. There was a small increase in the nitrogen percentage between 50 and 100 lb N/acre. There was no added effect from the 150 lb N rate.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. William F. Farnsworth, Extension Administration, UMC 49, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322, Telephone: (801) 750-2195.

BAGHI, Aziz R. "Adaptation of Eggplant in the Great Basin Region." Master of Science Thesis, 1982, Utah State University, Logan.

Purpose. Twenty-nine different cultivars of eggplant (*Solanum melongena* L.), open-pollinated and hybrid, were trailed for their possible adaptability to the Great Basin Region.

Method. Seeds of 29 cultivars of *S. Melongena* L. were sown in flats in the greenhouse containing sterile, premoistened, peat-lite mix on April 14, 1981. For each cultivar the number of seeds sown was sufficient to obtain an excess of 25 plants to meet the transplanting requirement. As soon as the seedlings had emerged and were large enough for pricking-out, they were transplanted to flats containing uniform-sized plastic trays in which potting soil was filled. Temperature, water, and fertilizer were noted and controlled.

Findings. The response of the 29 cultivars of the eggplant to possible adaptability were accounted from fair to high. *S. melongena* cv. Jersey King produced the highest numbers and weights of fruit, but was late maturing and low in quality. Late maturity nature of Jersey King makes it suitable and adaptable to those regions of the Great Basin having long growing seasons with subtropical conditions, such as southwestern Utah and high desert areas of New Mexico and Arizona. *S. melongena* cv's. Midnite and Early Beauty were early maturing, highly productive, with a very fine tasting quality, making them adaptable to all parts of the Great Basin Region. The superiority of Midnite and Early Beauty to the other varieties may be explained by their wider gene pool which makes them adaptable to diverse environmental conditions.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Wesley T. Maughan, Extension Administration, UMC 7, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322, Telephone: (801) 750-1255.

BANKS, Jeffery E. "1981 Grain Corn Demonstration in Northern Box Elder County, Utah." Master of Science Thesis, 1982, Utah State University, Logan.

Purpose. The major purpose of this study was to gain practical experience in the area of field demonstration work while reporting the results of the demonstration plot to the interested corn producers. The following were the objectives of the study: (1) establish a grain corn variety demonstration plot in Northern Box Elder County, Utah; (2) identify the high, medium, and low producing corn varieties from the results of the demonstration plot data; and (3) report the results to interested corn producers in the Box Elder County area.

Method. The approach to this research was through a variety demonstration plot in Northern Box Elder County, Utah. Each hybrid was compared by calculated bushels per acre. The hybrids were also compared on cost/return basis and protein content.

Six corn companies represented in Box Elder County were selected for the demonstration plot. Each company was asked to select two of their hybrids, because of the plot size, which fit the growing degree days' limitation determined for the plot area. The two hybrids selected and sent by each of the six companies were the basis for the demonstration plot.

Findings. Since new hybrids are developed annually, field demonstration plots are necessary to test the hybrids under the area's environmental conditions. As a result, from this demonstration plot, a farmer using the top variety would increase his yield per acre by 35 bushels an acre or a $114.64 net return per acre increase. With this much difference in return per acre, a farmer needs to be concerned with what varieties he is using.

Today, corn farmers are concerned with inflation and the high cost per acre to produce their products. Careful use of fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, and proven high producing hybrids, will help to insure chances of making profits.

Information. For additional information, contact: Jeffery Banks, Extension Agent, Box Elder County, RFD #1 Box 62B, Garland, UT 84312, Telephone: (801) 458-3598.

UTAH

HEFLEBOWER, Richard F., Jr. "The Effects of Plastic Mulch and Tunnels on Yield and Earliness of Tomatoes." Master of Science Thesis, 1981, Utah State University, Logan.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to determine if there was a significant difference in the yield of tomato plants grown on clear plastic mulch, black plastic mulch, inside plastic tunnels, and with no treatment.

Method. "Early Girl" tomato plants were grown on clear plastic mulch, black plastic mulch, inside plastic tunnels, and with no treatment. Plants were measured for height, also blossoms and fruit-set were counted for the various treatments to help determine the effects of plastic treatments on plant maturity.

Findings. Early in the season plants inside the plastic tunnels gave significantly less yield while plastic mulched plants gave significantly more. Late in the season plants inside the plastic tunnels gave significantly more yield than any of the other treated or control plants. At the present time, tomato plants mulched with clear plastic give the highest return for the money invested, as long as no additional cost is incurred for weed control.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Weldon S. Sleight, Extension Specialist, UMC 50, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322, Telephone: (801) 750-2136.

HUSSEIN, Amel A. "A Demonstration of the Effects of Basic-H on Corn Production." Master of Science Thesis, 1983, Utah State University, Logan.

Purpose. The purpose of this report is to consider the techniques necessary to transfer technology to both small and large-scale farmers in a developing region of the world and to test the result of using the new product which is called BASIC-H, a surfactant (soil wetting agent), on corn production through a test demonstration which was conducted in Logan, Utah. The test was conducted primarily for experience with the demonstration methods and its use as a technique for technology transfer.

Method. BASIC-H was applied in an aqueous solution at the rate of one gallon per acre, as recommended by the manufacturer. There were six replications in the test. Corn was planted on May 21, BASIC-H was applied on June 15, and the corn harvested September 16.

Findings. The nature of the data indicates caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions from this test. The internal error in the data was relatively large. This may have come about because of problems with weed, insects, and uneven soil water conditions. Therefore, further testing with more refinement in order to give a more accurate measure of the influence of BASIC-H is recommended.

Although the favorable advantage of BASIC-H was not significant, a cost analysis was made to demonstrate how this could be used for a case where a definite yield advantage had been found.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Weldon S. Sleight, Extension Specialist, UMC 50, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322, Telephone: (801) 750-2136.

UTAH

INYANG, Enefiok G. "A Field Demonstration of Growing Corn-Sorghum Mixed Crop, Corn Single Crop and Sorghum Single Crop for Silage in Cache Valley." Master of Science Thesis, 1983, Utah State University, Logan.

Purpose. Although many experiments have been conducted relating to the production of corn silage and sorghum as single crops, little is known about their cultivation as mixed crops in Cache Valley. Mixed cropping of corn silage and sorghum has been known and practiced in Nigeria for many years, but no one has made a comparative and detailed study of yield differences between corn silage and sorghum singly or as inter-crops. The purpose of this demonstration is to show: (a) growth characteristics such as plant height and stalk size, (b) forage yield of the individual crops and mixed crops, and (c) the food value of each crop and crop combination in terms of energy, protein, and dry matter content.

Method. The planting materials for this demonstration were silage corn and sorghum. The corn variety was TX 111 (a Trojan variety) and the sorghum variety was KFS-1 (a Keltgen variety). The field was plowed with a mouldboard plow in the fall of 1980, leveled and marked for the three test plots (each 4 ft. x 20 ft.). The first plot was planted with a mixture of 50% corn and 50% sorghum. The second plot was planted with only corn. The third plot was similarly sown with only sorghum. All the seeds were planted in rows of 30 inches apart, with a spacing of approximately four inches between individual plants. The crops were irrigated once every two weeks, except that during the hotter part of the growing season, watering frequency was increased as needed to promote maximum plant growth. Chemical weed control was used. A mixture of two herbicides (Dual and Lasso) were used as a pre-emergent spray. This controlled the weeds effectively throughout the growing period. The three plots were periodically checked and observations made on the growth traits of the crops. Stalk size and plant heights of the crops in each plot were noted and recorded every two weeks. Since this demonstration was on a private farm, it was not replicated beyond the first three plots.

Findings. Because the farmer harvested all the crops, due to impending frost, before we could obtain any yield data, it was not possible to conduct statistical analyses for yields or laboratory analysis for energy, protein, and fiber content. The present demonstration did not provide us with data to make any conclusions about mixed cropping. The absence of yield data made retaining or rejecting the original hypothesis impossible.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. William F. Farnsworth, Extension Administration, UMC 49, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322, Telehpone: (801) 750-2195.

UTAH

JENSEN, Jim C. "A Study to Determine Desirable Employee Competencies and Manpower Needs for the Utah Farm Implement Industry." Master of Science Thesis, 1981, Utah State University, Logan.

Purpose. The purpose of the study was to gather descriptive data, determine the importance of the competencies needed for job entry, and assess the manpower needs of the Utah Farm Implement Dealership Industry. The target population was the entire farm implement dealership industry in Utah. The finished list contained 50 farm implement dealers in Utah.

Method. The survey instrument consisted of three parts: a general information section designed to gather descriptive data, a section dealing with Utah farm implement dealers' ranking of entry level mechanical skills and knowledges, and a section dealing with agribusiness sales and service skills and personal qualities.

Findings. Findings were: (1) 28 of the 30 Agricultural Mechanics competencies were rated at least "of some importance" to entry level workers; (2) the most important technical competency was the ability to perform preventive maintenance on agricultural equipment systems; (3) the least important competency was the ability to use surveying equipment and do surveying; (4) of the 21 agribusiness/interpersonal competencies, all were said to be at least "important"; (5) desirable personal qualities such as honesty, sincerity, etc., received the highest ranking of the agribusiness/interpersonal skills; (6) knowing about advertising and promoting the sale of equipment received the lowest ranking of the interpersonal skills even though the mean was still above the "important" ranking; (7) there is a predicted 20.35 percent increase in full-time employees and a 15.87 percent increase in part-time employees in the two-year period of 1979 to 1981; (8) there was a 57 percent industry awareness of the agricultural equipment/machinery technology program offered by USU; and (9) 94 percent of the dealers preferred workers presenting specific job competencies at job entry.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Gilbert A. Long, Department Head, Department of Agricultural Education, UMC 48, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322, Telephone: (801) 750-2230.

EVALUATION/ ACCOUNTABILITY

JENNINGS, JO LYNN. "Arkansas Residents' Perception of the Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service." Dissertation, Doctor of Education, 1983, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Purpose. To determine the perception of the Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service held by Arkansas residents. The study also examined the relationships between Arkansas residents' perception of the Cooperative Extension Service and sex, age, educational level, occupation, household income, place of residence, and racial/ethnic group.

Method. A telephone survey-interview was used to collect data for the study. The population was all Arkansas residents 18 years of age and older, having a telephone in their homes, and having their telephone numbers listed in a published directory. The sample was comprised of 385 individuals whose names were systematically drawn from telephone directories. A questionnaire was used to gather data on Arkansas residents' perception of the Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service and to elicit demographic information. Statistical techniques employed included: frequency distributions, percentages, Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation, and regression analysis.

Findings. Analysis of the data indicated that respondents with higher educational levels and higher incomes had significantly greater awareness of Extension, greater understanding of the purpose or objective of Extension, and greater satisfaction with Extension programs/services. Respondents with greater involvement with or membership in Extension organizations tended to be female, have higher educational and income levels, and to be from rural areas or small towns. Respondents who reported greatest use of Extension services tended to have higher educational and income levels and to be from rural areas or small towns. Respondents who were most willing to pay increased taxes for expanded Extension services tended to be younger and to have higher educational and income levels. Knowing a respondents' educational level and household income can assist in predicting awareness of Extension.

The findings suggested that Extension faculty should improve their public relations in terms of helping people understand the purpose of Extension and services available to them. Also, Extension faculty should sharpen their skills in working with mass media.

Information. For additional information contact:
Jo Lynn Jennings, County Extension Agent - Home Economics, Pulaski County, 2901 W. Roosevelt Road, Little Rock, Arkansas 72204, Telephone: (501) 661-4676.

GARDNER, James R. "Perceived Impact of Cooperative Extension Service Education Programs by Flue-Cured Tobacco Farmers in Virginia." Doctorate Dissertations, 1982, University of Maryland, College Park.

Purpose. To determine the impact perceived by farmers of flue-cured tobacco in Virginia toward educational programs of the Virginia Cooperative Extension Service.

Method. 200 farmers were selected at random in four farm size strata and within fourteen counties in Virginia representing the leading flue-cured tobacco producing counties in Virginia. The analysis of the data was concerned with demographics of the subjects and their perception of the impact of Cooperative Extension Service education programs as measure by Likert-type scales. Relationships between dependent and independent variables were determined by Chi-square statistics, at the significance level of .05. The researcher also utilized frequency distributions, means, Spearman, Rank Correlation Coefficients, and percentages in the analysis of the data.

Findings. The study indicated that Extension impact-areas were with the utilization of production methods. Flue-cured tobacco farmers indicated that Extension also had impact by the personal contact method over other forms of contact, such as mass media or Extension publications. The study also indicated areas where respondents felt Extension should have a greater impact and areas where Extension had a negative impact.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Clifford Nelson-Chairman. University of Maryland, Department of Agricultural and Extenstion education, Symons Hall, room 0220, College Park, Md. 20742, Telephone: (301) 454-3738.

MARYLAND

RIVERA, William M., Claude F. Bennett, and Sharon M. Walker. "Designing Studies of Extension Program Results: A Resource for Program Leaders and Specialists" (Two volumes: I - text; and II - Abstracts.) Joint study supported by: The Maryland Cooperative Extension Service, The University of Maryland Department of Agricultural and Extension Education; and the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service.

Purpose. The resource publication's purpose is to aid program leaders and specialists in designing studies of Extension program results. In volume I it provides information on: a) the nature and purpose of studies of Extension program results, laying out four designs for examining results: time-series, comparative group, survey, and field experiment; b) several alternatives for designing studies of Extension program results, focussing on educational, practice and impact alternatives; and c) the conditions which determine selection of a particular study design, addressing ten facets for consideration in deciding on a design.

Volume II provides 153 abstracted Extension studies which are classified according to whether they are survey, time-series, comparative group, or field experiment designs. The studies of program results are grouped by Extension program areas as well as by study design.

Method. The resource publication reviews and synthesize current thinking about designing studies of program results and provides a number of guidelines intended to aid program leaders and specialists in designing such studies. The resource drawn on the practical knowledge and experience of practitioners as well as on new concepts concerning the subject of impact study.

Result. Findings are in the form of definitions regarding the term "program impact study." The conclusion is that an impact study should somehow assess a program's final consequences: a) preferably through providing evidence bearing directly on the program's end results, or b) by discussing how a program's measured educational and/or practice results might be expected to produce its end results.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Clifford Nelson - Chairperson, University of Maryland, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, Symons Hall, Room 0220, College Park, MD 20742, telephone: (301) 454-3738.

NEWLIN, Joseph T. "An Analysis of the Usefulness and Effectiveness of the CSU Extension Teletips Service." Dissertation, Doctor of Education, 1983, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley.

Purpose. To determine the perceptions of users of the CSU Extension Teletips services as to its usefulness and effectiveness. Secondary objectives were to compare responses to selected demographic data to determine if differences existed in usefulness and effectiveness when compared to urban and rural residents, age, marital status, educational level, income, and familiarity with the Cooperative Extension Service.

Method. A questionnaire was mailed to 800 Teletips users who volunteered to participate in the survey. The instruments were precoded for computer analysis. Responses to questions on "usefulness" and "effectiveness" were scored and all scores were ranked on an ordinal scale. Scores were cross-tabulated with selected demographic variables of respondents. Since scores were skewed to the high end of the response choices, the scores were re-ranked into high, medium, and low ordinal categories and compared with the selected variables.

Findings. The results indicated that Teletips users reported the service to be highly useful and highly effective as a means of communicating problem-solving information. There were a few important differences among users' perceptions of usefulness and effectiveness when compared with selected demographic data. For example, urban dwellers found the Teletips information to be more useful, generally, than did rural residents. Persons not familiar with Extension found the information to be more useful than did persons already acquainted with Extension. Young people found the information provided was generally more useful than did older persons.

The study seems to reinforce the assumption that one-way dial-access information systems make a major contribution in facilitating information dissemination to a vast audience with diverse demographic characteristics. In many instances, it was shown to be extremely effective in bringing about the ultimate adoption of solutions to problems.

Information. For additional information, contact: Joseph T. Newlin, CSU Cooperative Extension Teletips Coordinator, Department of Education, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, Telephone: (303) 491-7022.

BYLER, Ben L. and CANTRELL, M. J. "The Diffusion and Adoption of Selected Agricultural Technology in Mississippi." Staff Study, 1982, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. The objectives of the study were: 1) to determine channels of communication being used by farmers at the different stages in the adoption process of selected agricultural technology, 2) to determine the degree of adoption of the selected agricultural technology and 3) to determine the differences in demographic characteristics between farmers who had tried the new technology and those who had not tried the new technology. The new technology used in this study was the point system developed to help soybean producers determine if the use of a foliar applied fungicide to soybeans is likely to give an economical return.

Method. Data were collected from a stratified random sample of 520 individuals registered on the soybean commodities list maintained by county extension agents and five counties randomly selected from each of the four extension districts in Mississippi. One hundred and two individuals responded with useable information. Comparisons made between respondents and nonrespondents during the pilot study indicated very few observed differences therefore respondents were assumed to adequately represent the population of farmers.

Findings. There were 80.4 percent of the respondents unaware of the new technology while the remaining 19.6 percent represented the awareness, interest, evaluation, trial, and adoption stages. This evidence reveals that dissemination of new technology should become a higher priority activity. Of those respondents aware of the new technology, 43.8 percent reported the county extension agent as the most frequently used source of information. Those channels which were important sources of information concerning the new technology with a rating of 6.0 on a 9 point Likert type scale by at least 8 respondents were 1) the county extension agent, 2) the extension service specialist, 3) the experiment station publications, and 4) experiment station specialist.

Information. For additional information, contact: Ben L. Byler, Professor, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, P.O. Drawer AV, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762. Telephone: (601) 325-3326.

MISSISSIPPI

WINDHAM, Archie M. "A Study of the Effectiveness of the Communications Media in Meeting Agricultural Information Needs as Perceived by Rural Residents in Mississippi." Thesis, Master of Science, 1980, Mississippi State University.

Purpose. The purpose was to determine the effectiveness of the different mass communications media in meeting agricultural information needs as perceived by the rural residents in Mississippi. Specific objectives were as follows: to determine the communications media used by farmers and ranchers to obtain agricultural information, to determine the amount of information received through the different media, to determine the communication media through which farmers and ranchers would like to receive information, and to determine selected demographic information about farmers and ranchers as related to the communications media.

Method. The data were collected through mail-out questionnaires that were sent to 250 randomly selected Mississippi residents that subscribed to The Progressive Farmer Magazine. The questionnaire was mailed March 27, 1980. Only those questionnaires returned by April 16, 1980, were used in the data analysis. There was a 50.4 percent return rate. The questionnaire contained two parts. Part I was to obtain background information about the respondents. Part II requested the respondent to rate on a Likert-type scale the amount of information he or she received from the news media. Statistical procedures used in analyzing the data included determining frequencies and the computation of percentages, measures of central tendency, and standard deviation.

Findings. The findings indicated that agricultural-oriented magazines were perceived as the most reliable sources of agricultural information. The second most reliable source of agricultural information, according to the returned survey instruments, was television. Television was regarded as the medium that provides most of the general news Mississippi farmers/ranchers receive. The respondents indicated they received "little" of their agricultural news by watching television newscasts. Similarly, a majority of the respondents indicated radio provided "little" of the amount of agricultural news they received. Newspapers and magazines were reported to provide slightly more agricultural news than the broadcast media.

Information. For more information contact the Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, P. O. Drawer AV, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762, Telephone: (601) 325-3326.

ABDEL-REHIM, Saber. "Clientele and Council Officers' Perceptions of the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service." Dissertation, Ph.D., 1983, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to ascertain the quality of the Agricultural Extension programs as perceived by Extension council officers and Extension clientele.

Method. The population of this study included all Extension council officers and Extension clientele who use the Extension program in rural and urban counties in Missouri. The sample consisted of 80 Extension council officers and 240 Extension clientele in 10 selected rural and 10 selected urban counties. Data were analyzed using the analysis of variance and Fisher's Least Significant Difference Test (LSD) for mean separation. Null hypotheses were tested at the .05 alpha level.

Findings. The findings of this study are summarized below: 1. Extension council officers and Extension clientele in Missouri had a positive perception of the total Agricultural Extension Service. 2. Extension council officers had a significantly higher perception than did Extension clientele concerning accuracy of information, quality of bulletins and publications, Extension as a source of new information and help, and citizens' opportunities to serve on Extension boards and committees. 3. Extension clientele had significantly lower perception than did Extension council officers concerning experience and background of area agricultural specialists in urban counties. 4. Extension clientele of all ages had significantly higher perceptions than Extension council officers under 35 years of age concerning the information received via mailing lists or direct mail. 5. Extension clientele who had some college training and Extension clientele who graduated from college had significantly higher perceptions than did Extension council officers who had some college training concerning promptness of information on request. 6. Extension clientele with nine years or less of residency had significantly higher perceptions than did Extension council officers with nine years or less of residency concerning demonstrations and testing programs.

Information. For additional information, contact:
Dr. Curtis R. Weston, Coordinator of Agricultural Education, 435 General Classroom Building, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211, Telephone (314) 882-7451.

HALL, Lynne D. "Future Directions for Ohio Extension Home Economics Programs as Identified by the Public." Master of Science Thesis, 1983, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The purpose of this descriptive study was to identify future directions for extension home economics in Ohio as perceived by the public.

Method. The sample included Ohio residents who had some degree of knowledge of the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service (OCES). Public assemblies and a survey developed by OCES were used for data collection. Frequencies and percentages were determined for the responses given by participants concerning program foci, target audiences, delivery systems, financing, and organization of OCES.

Findings. Findings indicated a need for programming in nutrition education and money management. Young homemakers was a main target audience identified. Findings also show a need for OCES to use more advanced technology.

Information. For additional information, contact: Linda Roberts, The Ohio State University, 135 Campbell Hall, 1787 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-4481.

OHIO

RAMSINI, William. "Role of the County Extension Advisory Committees as Perceived by Selected Extension Groups." Doctor of Philosophy Dissertation, 1980, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The study was designed to: (1) determine and compare the importance and performance of the role of County Extension Advisory Committees in Ohio as perceived by County Extension Advisory Committee members, County Extension Agents, Chairpersons and Area Supervisors; (2) identify the background characteristics of the respondents; (3) identify the relationship between the perceived role of County Extension Advisory Committees and the following background characteristics of (A) committee members: length of association with Extension, level of formal education, sex, occupation, position; and (B) County Extension Agents, Chairpersons and Area Supervisors: tenure with Ohio Extension Service, level of formal education, years employed in the present position, age, and sex.

Method. Data were collected by mailed questionnaire from 199 of 338 persons randomly selected from three groups, County Extension Advisory Committee members, County Extension Agents, Chairpersons and Area Supervisors.

Findings. (1) In general, Advisory Committee members, Agents, Chairpersons and Area Supervisors have very similar perceptions of the importance and performance of the functions of the County Extension Advisory Committee. (2) County Extension Advisory Committee members scores on a scale representing the level of importance of their functions were higher than their scores on a scale representing the level of performance of these functions. (3) County Extension Agents, Chairpersons scores on a scale representing the level of importance of their functions were higher than their scores on a scale representing the level of performance of their functions. (4) Area Supervisors scores on a scale representing the level of importance of their functions were higher than their scores on a scale representing the level of performance of these functions. (5) County Extension Agents, Chairpersons with higher tenure perceive a higher level of performance of the program evaluation tasks of the Advisory Committee than lower tenured chairpersons. (6) Area Supervisors with higher tenure perceive a lower level of importance of the program implementation tasks than those with lower tenure. (7) Advisory Committee members in different occupational groups have different perceptions of the importance of the program implementation tasks of the Advisory Committee. (8) Advisory Committee members in different occupational groups have different perceptions of the performance of the program evaluation tasks of the Advisory Committee. (9) Male Committee members rated the importance of the program evaluation tasks higher than female members. (10) County Extension Agents, Chairpersons at different educational levels have different perceptions of the program determination tasks of the Advisory Committee. (11) Area Supervisors at different educational levels have different perceptions of the program evaluation tasks of the Advisory Committee.

Information. For additional information contact; Keith Smith, The Ohio State University, Rm. 003, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6181.

WHITTED, Vicki Lynn. "Results of Ohio Cooperative Extension Service Needs Assessment for Agricultural Industry Programs." Master of Science Thesis, 1983, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to ascertain the future direction of Cooperative Extension Agricultural Industry programs for the next five to seven years. In order to achieve this purpose, certain objectives were developed. The first objective was to describe where program emphasis should be placed in commercial farming; in home, yard and garden topics; and through rankings of production, management and marketing areas for production agriculture enterprises. Additional objectives involved the determination of statistically significant differences between the level of emphasis placed on each topic and age, sex, place of employment and place of residence, respectively.

Method. The population studied was Extension clientele obtained from current Agricultural Industry mailing lists in each of the 88 Ohio counties by the use of a mailed questionnaire. Of the 8,800 potential respondents, 4,069 (44 percent) responded with useable data.

Findings. The top four areas related to commercial farming to be emphasized in the future, as a result of the analysis of the data, included drainage, erosion control and conservation; farm financial planning and credit; farm records and enterprise planning; and small family farm programs. Vegetable and fruit production received the highest emphasis of the topics related to the home, yard and garden. More attention should be given to forage crop, small grain and corn production, dairy, sheep, poultry and forage crop management, and soybeans, beef and corn marketing. There were differences in responses to the commercial farming and home, yard and garden topics when broken down by the chosen attribute variables. In general, the females rated the home, yard and garden topics higher than the commercial farming items. Younger farmers tended to rate topics such as farm records, credit and energy management very high. Both farmer groups emphasized the commercial farming topics higher than other employment groups.

Information. For additional information contact: Keith L. Smith, The Ohio State University, Room 003 Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6181.

RIBY-WILLIAMS, Donald. "Application of the Extension Result Demonstration Model as a Method of Technology Transfer (Hybrid Corn Silage Performance Trials)." Master of Science Thesis, 1982, Utah State University, Logan.

Purpose. The report considers the techniques necessary for the transfer of technology to both small- and large-scale farmers in the developing regions of the world and it presents the results of a corn silage performance test demonstration conducted on a twelve-acre farm in Benson, Utah.

Method. The demonstration reported here is based on ten corn hybrids planted in six-row plots 660 feet long and replicated twice. Two center rows from each of the six-row plots were sampled for yield weights, nutritional value, and other measurements.

Findings. The results of this test demonstration are not intended to be a scientific measure of the production potential of the hybrids tested due to lack of replication. The test was conducted primarily for experience with the demonstration method and its use as a technique for technology transfer. Since all variables except hybrids are kept constant as possible, the results are of value to the cooperating farmer.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. C. Dennis Funk, Extension Administration, UMC 49, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322, Telephone (801) 750-2194.

WISCONSIN

SHAMSUZZOHA, Abu Nassar M. "A Longitudinal Analysis of Educational Change in the Opinion of Selected Wisconsin Farm Families." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1980, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. This research is part of a longitudinal research project that is aimed to analyze social and educational behavior of selected Wisconsin farm families over a twenty year period. This study is designed to assist researchers in determining how to organize studies of opinion about educational practices. The specific objective was to investigate change in opinion concerning the acceptance or rejection of educational practices between two interviews, 1953 and 1973.

Method. The individuals studied were the panel members of the repeated sample. The sample was part of a longitudinal study initially started in 1953 to study educational behavior in Wisconsin farm families. Ninety respondents were included in this repeated sample representing 31 neighborhoods.

Two techniques were used in the analysis of data. The first analyzed change by a panel design to determine whether or not change toward accepting educational practices was significant by a McNemar (X^2) test. The second technique employed the test of proportion between the two groups accepting educational practice.

Findings. Changes in accepting educational practice were significant with regard to: elementary classroom teaching practices; the amount of education required for boys to become farmers, the amount of education required for girls to be suitable wives of farmers; elementary and high school teacher training levels; and two acceptable plans for school reorganization; and transportation of children outside of neighborhoods at the District's cost. The insignificant changes were observed when the parents' desire for informal control toward a reorganized school and influence or reorganization on school taxes were examined. These two practices showed slightly negative change when direction of change was measured. The respondents strongly felt that the loss of their immediate control over education and the effects of the increase of school taxes was due to the reorganization of schools in the selected neighborhoods.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

WISCONSIN

DALUGE, Richard H. "Academic Success and Motivation of Adult and Traditional Age College Freshmen." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1982, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. This study was conducted to examine differences in academic success during the freshman year between older and traditional age college freshmen and to determine if differences existed between the two age groups on several motivational variables, which might relate to academic performance.

Method. Data were collected by questionnaire both prior to enrolling in college and after completion of the freshman year. The traditional age (18 years) freshmen were represented in the study by a sample drawn from the 1979 entering freshmen class at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The adult population consisted of all entering freshmen age 21 or older at time of college enrollment over a three semester period, beginning in 1979.

An instrument was developed which included four motivational measures (attribution, drive, anxiety and locus of control) as well as a life experience survey for the adult group. It was administered in person at the university's summer orientation program. Data gathered from the fifty-nine adults and 139 traditional age freshmen was analyzed through use of descriptive statistics, Pearson Product Moment Correlation, analysis of variance, Duncan's Multiple Range Test and paired t test.

Findings. It was found that no significant differences existed between the two age groups for freshmen year grade point average (GPA), even though the adult group entered college with a significantly lower high school class rank than traditional age students. It was also found that freshmen women students, especially traditional age women, exhibited higher levels of anxiety and were more externally controlled than men, suggesting the advising and counseling needs of women may differ from men. Differences were also found between the two age groups on the factors to which success or failure in college were attributed.

Recommendations for further study included the use of longitudinal data to examine this study population's academic performance after completion of college as well as research which would compare the beginning adult freshmen with returning adult students on selected motivational variables. It was also recommended that further study of the attributions of adults be made to determine if life experiences or crises might be predictive of academic success.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

WISCONSIN

MARSHALL, Mary G. "The Importance of Criteria for Evaluating Organizational Effectiveness as Perceived by Selected Extension Decision Makers." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1983, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. Limited empirical research has been reported in criteria for evaluation. Evaluation models in extension education listerature emphasized goal attainment criteria, but effectiveness criteria from other literature were diverse. Suggested influences on criteria used in evaluations were organizational position, value orientations toward education, distance from local program decisions and contact during eras of organizational change. This study determined perceived importance of effectiveness criteria and variables related to these perceptions.

Method. Mailed questionnaires obtained data about the perceived importance of 27 criteria for evaluating Extension's effectiveness and the preference for written effectiveness standards. Respondents were 180 Extension professionals and nonprofessionals randomly selected from four decision making positions in Missouri's Cooperative Extension Service. Two hypotheses were tested by nonparametric analysis of variance by ranks for significant differences in mean ratings of 27 criteria by position and program approach. Three criteria themes--participation, satisfaction, goals/results--were derived by factor analysis from ratings of 27 criteria. Four hypotheses were tested by analysis of variance using repeated measures, for the perceived importance of themes by position, program approach, era of extension contact and distance from program decisions. One hypothesis was tested by one-way ANOVA for significant difference by position in preference for formal effectiveness standards.

Findings. Different positions differed significantly in their perceptions of the importance of 27 criteria, as did decision makers who differed on preferred program approach. The different program approaches also differed in their perceptions of the three criteria themes' importance. Extension professionals favored use of written standards but lay council decision makers did not, a significant difference in preference.

In conclusion, the importance of criteria can be determined, but perceptions vary depending on organizational and program approach perspectives. Therefore, criteria should be deliberately determined in each evaluation setting. The goal attainment evaluation model is an insufficient guide for evaluating extension's effectiveness: criteria are multidimensional and not limited to pre-specified, educator determined goals and desired program results.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 255 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

LOUISIANA

JONES, Darlene H. "Senior Citizens' Awareness of and Satisfaction with Community Programs Offered to Senior Citizens in Washington Parish." Paper, Master of Science, 1980, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To determine how senior citizens' awareness and satisfaction in programs and activities now being offered could give added dimensions for future extension programming for persons 65 years or older in the parish. More specifically, to determine if age and place of residence are associated with awareness of programs being offered, adoption of programs, and activeness in programs by senior citizens.

Method. One hundred personal interviews were conducted in the rural and urban areas. An area sampling procedure was followed to obtain the sample. Place of residence and age of respondents were related to awareness and adoption of selected senior citizens programs. The chi-square test was used at the .25 level of probability to analyze data.

Findings. The results indicated that residents of urban areas were more aware of and interested in four programs (Senior Citizens Center, Congregate Meal Service, Expanded Foods and Nutrition Program, Transportation Service), while rural residents were more aware of and interested in four other programs (Handy Man Service, Home Delivered Meals, Homemaker Service, Cooperative Extension). Urban residents adopted three programs to greater extent than rural residents (Senior Center Program, Congregate Meal Service, Expanded Foods and Nutrition Program). Rural residents adopted two programs over urban residents (Recreational Program, Cooperative Extension Homemaker Program). Both groups equally adopted Handy Man Service but none adopted Home Delivered Meal Program, Homemaker Service and the Transportation Service. It was also indicated that 65-70 age group were more aware of four programs (Handy Man Service, Home Delivered Meal, Homemaker Program, Transportation Service). The over 70 age group were more aware of the Congregate Meal Program only. There was only a slight difference between interest in the nine programs by age groups. The 65-70 age group adopted two programs more than the over 70 age group, while the over 70 age group also adopted two programs more than the 65-70 age group.

Information. For additional information, contact: Darlene H. Jones, Home Economist, Washington Parish, 1104-B Bene Street, Franklinton, Louisiana 70438, telephone: 504/839-4695.

MICHIGAN

ANDREWS, M., Thompson, C., Vuylsteke, P., M. J. Beatty, "Farm Family Survey: Determining characteristics and needs of farm families in East Central Michigan," July, 1981. Extension Study.

Purpose: A survey of farm families in nine counties was conducted to determine the farm family's economic employment, educational and community involvement needs as they face the decade of the 80s. Survey information can be used to identify needs and interests of specific groups within the farming community. As a result, program planners are better equipped to develop programs and resource materials to meet the needs of these groups. The survey was a cooperative effort of CES with involvement of 4-H, Agriculture and Family Living Education staff. The implementation of the survey is an example of successful training and use of volunteers at the grassroots level.

Method: A mail survey was constructed and distributed to a random sample of over 1600 families with the help of a program assistant and over 60 volunteers. Reminder postcards and telephone calls helped generate a response rate of 39%.

Findings: Results of the survey provide information from a cross-section of approximately 600 families representing large, medium and small-sized farms. Over three-fourths of the respondents described themselves as sole proprietors of their farms, while one-fourth were in partnerships or corporations.

Both men and women contribute to work on Michigan's farms. Although 66% of the sample had contact with CES in the past two to three years with the most frequent forms of contact being publications, newsletters and the news media. Three out of four farm families are involved in community organizations. The five most frequently checked farm-related topics of interest were in rank order: Income tax laws, property tax laws, crop production, farm record-keeping and estate planning. Family topics of interest were: Energy conservation, retirement, first-aid, weight control and home maintenance.

Information: For additional information, contact Christine J. Thompson, Evaluation Specialist, Family Living Education, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. Telephone (517) 353-0766.

OHIO

BECKLEY, William E. "Results of the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service Needs Assessment for Community and Natural Resource Development Programs." Master of Science Thesis, The Ohio State University, Columbus, 1983.

Purpose. The study was undertaken in order to assess the needs of Ohio Community and Natural Resource Development Extension information users.

Method. Data were collected with a committee designed instrument. Usable instruments were returned from 2,313 individuals, 52.5 percent of the 4400 mailed out.

Findings. The aspects of Community and Natural Resource Development which received the highest priority rankings were:

(1) Providing soil and water conservation information;
(2) Providing programs related to farm and home safety;
(3) Providing personal and home security information:
(4) Providing farm crime prevention information; and
(5) Providing to communities information on analyzing economic development incentives.

Information. For additional information contact:
Keith L. Smith, The Ohio State University, Room 003, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422 6181.

4-H AND YOUTH

ARIZONA

MOE, Thomas Morton Dala Moe. "Private Support for Arizona 4-H." Thesis, Master of Science, 1980, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Purpose. To identify and quantify the private citizen and organizational dollar-support, in-kind physical resource support, and Adult Volunteer Leader time and material support contributed to Arizona 4-H programs at the State, County and Adult Volunteer Leader level.

Method. Data was collected from the State 4-H office, State 4-H Foundation, the County 4-H offices and 4-H Leaders Council and a stratified sample of 4-H Adult Volunteer Leaders from all the counties in the State.

Findings. The total amount of all private monetary support to Arizona 4-H in fiscal year 1979 from all sources was $90,284. Major sources were Kiwanis Clubs, Elks Lodges, the VFW, and agricultural related organizations and businesses such as Farmers Credit Associations and Cooperatives. An approximate 1:1 ratio was identified between actual dollar contributions from community service organizations and individuals. The total calculated value of all in-kind resources contributed to Arizona 4-H in fiscal year 1979 from all sources was $2,468,690. The total calculated dollar value of all Adult Volunteer Leaders hours contributed to Arizona 4-H fiscal year 1979 was $2,727,028.

The total calculated value of all private contributions to Arizona 4-H in fiscal 1979 was determined at $6,071,574. This total private support for Arizona 4-H gave a ratio of 5.27 for every one dollar of public support for Arizona 4-H.

Arizona 4-H compares favorably with 4-H in the States of Illinois, Kansas and Michigan.

Information. For addtional information, contact:
Dr. Floyd G. McCormick, Department Head, Agricultural Education Department, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, 85721, Telephone: (602) 621-1523.

HAMER, RODNEY B. "4-H Participation and Personal Development as Perceived by Twelfth Grade Members in Delaware County, Iowa." Master of Science Thesis, 1981, Iowa State University, Ames.

Purpose. To describe the relationship between participation in Delaware County 4-H activities and 4-H member's personal development.

Method. Twelfth grade students who were members of 4-H clubs in Delaware County served as the population for the study. Forty-eight of the 60 members participated in this research. The members self-selected the level of treatment in which they were exposed before the research began. Three instruments were used: (1) 4-H Activity Inventory, (2) Jury's Importance Survey of Delaware County 4-H Activities, and (3) Personal Development Inventory.

Findings. Participation in 4-H was the only factor measured in the study which could affect member's responses on the Personal Development Inventory. Other factors not considered could have influenced a respondent's score on any of the scales measured. Therefore, the evidence which measured the relationship between participation and personal development indicated a tendency, but not conclusive cause and effect.

Information. For additional information, contact Rod Hamer, 115 E. Delaware, Manchester, Iowa, 52057.

MANNING, RALPH F., Jr. "4-H Member Continuation: A Social Exchange Perspective." Master of Science Thesis, 1982, Iowa State University, Ames.

Purpose. To examine the effects of the variables autonomy, equality, money, social approval, and trust on continuation of 10, 11 12, and 13-year-old 4-H members in the 4-H program. In addition, the thesis sought answers to three questions as follows: (1) What factors within the member's control has the greatest influence upon continuation? (2) What are the differences in perception toward these variables by continuing and discontinuing members? (3) What combination of these variables tend to increase the probability of member's continuation?

Method. Data were collected by administering a questionnaire and short interview in the homes of 61 continuing members and 42 discontinued youth in Story County, Iowa in May and June of 1982. The instrument had three focuses. First, the subjects were asked to respond to twenty questions which were designed to measure the subjects perception of other individual's internal states toward him/her in relation to the five test variables. Second, subjects were asked two open-ended questions concerning reasons for continuing or discontinuing. And last, descriptive data were obtained. Results were computed as follows: for the five test variables the t-test for the difference between two means was used, for the open-ended questions, frequency, percentages and ranking responses were used and discriminant analysis was used to determine what combination of variables tended to increase the probabilty of continuation.

Findings. The results indicated that the variable money contributed toward continuation. Youth perceived present and/or future financial gain through their 4-H experience. The autonomy variable was found to contribute toward continuation of 12 and 13 year old youths The predominate factor was freedom to make choices about their 4-H experience. Continuing youth tend to perceive that others keep their promises while discontinued youth do no. Ten and 11 year old youths perceive their 4-H experience differently than do 12 and 13 year old youths. Sex did not influence continuation.

Seventy-four percent of the subjects indicated they would like to see more offerings in the local 4-H program. The impact of the variables appears to be cumulative. The four most often cited reasons for continuing were as follows: (1) fun, (2) learning, (3) make or do something, and (4) friends. The four most cited reasons for quitting were: (1) schedule conflicts, (2) boring (not involved), (3) parents, and (4) non-completion of responsibilities. Thirty-eight percent of discontinued youth indicated they would rejoin.

Information: Ralph Manning, 4-H & Youth Leader, Story County Extension Service, Box 118, Nevada, Iowa, 50201, Telephone: (515) 382-6551.

OBANDO, Janet Ann. "4-H International Awareness Project Guide: A Family Learning Project." Creative Component, Adult and Extension Education, Master of Science, Iowa State University, Ames.

Purpose. The project guide was developed to meet three basic needs of the Iowa 4-H Program to provide: orientation materials for families participating in a 4-H international exchange program; a family learning project in which all members could be involved; and a project for members and families interested in learning more about other people and other cultures.

Method. A questionnaire was developed to determine orientation resources needed and delivery methods preferred by host families. The summarized results from 22 of the 34 families who responded was used as a reference in the development of the manual. The format of the manual was based on research related to self-directed learning projects of adults and youth.

Findings. The guide provides several activities in each section from which the participants can select those that best fit their interests, goals, and capabilities. This allows a degree of flexibility and gives responsibility to the participants for their own learning. Information and exercises are provided to stimulate further study and use of additional resources.

Information. For additional information, contact: Janet Ann Obando, State 4-H Program Assistant, 32 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011; telephone: (515) 294-1017.

LOUISIANA

ROCHON, Lorris M. "Factors Associated with Participation of Older 4-H Members in West Baton Rouge Parish, 1980." Paper, Master of Science Thesis, 1981, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. The purpose of the study was to determine the nature and extent of participation by older 4-H club members for use in future parish and state programming. Specifically, to determine selected personal, family and educational characteristics of older 4-H members, the extent of participation in 4-H activities by older club members, the opinions and attitudes of selected aspects of 4-H club programs held by older 4-H members and to determine the opinion of older 4-H members toward the 4-H club program as compared to other youth organizations.

Method. Questionnaires were completed by 72 ninth, tenth and eleventh grade club members attending the September 1980 4-H club meetings held with the three high school clubs. Correlation procedure and analysis of variance were used to test the relationship of the importance placed on the 4-H club versus participation in other clubs and relationships of cooperation, competition and satisfaction in the 4-H club with participation in 4-H programs.

Findings. The findings indicate high family stability and residency tenure among the families of respondents. Club members and parents were club or organization oriented. Over one-half joined 4-H clubs without any influence. The high school academic achievement of respondents were C+ average. The respondents showed an understanding of the basic purposes and functions of the 4-H club program. Participants in the home economics and leisure type projects and those who had participated in local and state activities felt there should be more emphasis on cooperation in the 4H Club program, while participants in the mechanical and bicycle-safety type projects felt there should be less emphasis on cooperation. Participants in the small animals and crops projects and those who had won awards desired more emphasis on competition. Less emphasis was preferred by participants in the home economics and general type projects. Participants in the large animal and leisure type projects, Junior Leadership, parish and state activities and those who had won awards indicated a higher level of satisfaction with participation in the 4H Club.

Information. For additional information, contact: Lorris M. Rochon, Associate Home Economist, Iberville Parish, P. O. Box 677, Plaquemine, Louisiana 70764, telephone: 504/687-3540.

LOUISIANA

WHATLEY, Jerry G. "Factors Associated With 4-H Members' Participation in and Parental Opinions Regarding the Calcasieu Parish 4-H Market Animal Project." Paper, Master of Science, 1982, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To obtain information which would be helpful in determining what motivates 4-H members to enroll and participate in market animal projects, what sources are helpful to the 4-H'er, and contribution of learning experiences to learning.

Method. A stratified random sample of 4-H members in Calcasieu Parish was drawn using membership status and geographic location for stratification. Data was analyzed to provide an overall frequency of variables (motivations for enrollment, learning experiences and sources that are helpful to the 4-H'er). The chi-square test was applied to determine differences between junior and senior members with regard to importance of various sources of learning. Analysis of variance was used for testing differences in importance of selected motivational factors at enrollment and later.

Findings. The results indicated a mean age of 14 years; 5.4 years as 4-H member. Seventy-four percent of the parents felt that the chance to compete with others motivated their child to both enroll and participate in market animal projects. Ninety-seven percent of the 4-H members felt their parents were in favor of their enrollment and participation. Senior members felt more strongly that livestock clinics, project books, other 4-H members and the 4-H agent were helpful as sources of learning than did junior members.

Information. For additional information, contact: Jerry G. Whatley, Associate County Agent, Calcasieu Parish, Box 1414 Pithon Street, Parish Government Building, 1st Floor, Lake Charles, Louisiana 70601-9990, telephone: 318/433-4671.

MARYLAND

BROWN, Laurence A. "A National Assessment of the Career and Occupational Development Needs of 4-H Youth." Dissertation, Doctor of Philosphy, 1982, University of Maryland, College Park.

Purpose. To study thirteen and seventeen year old 4-H members to determine their career and occupational development level, identify life and work skills possessed, and identify ways they perceive 4-H prepares youth for the world of work.

Methods. Astratified national random sample of 556 members from sixteen states and sixty-nine counties was taken. Chi-square, T test, Spearman Rank Correlation, and other statistical methods were used to evaluate the data.

Results. 4-H members achieved or exceeded national career and occupational standards for numerical skills, knowledge of oneself, knowledge of job and careers. They also exceeded national standards in areas of communication skills and career planning. They tended to focus more on professional and technical occupation than service and trade occupations. 4-H helped members "some" or "much" in the development of nineteen of twenty-two life and work skills. 4-H members "agreed" or "Strongly agreed" with twenty-three of thrity ways 4-H prepares youth for the world of work.

Information. For additional information, contact Dr. Clifford Nelson-Chairman, University of Maryland, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, Symons Hall, Room 0220, College Park, Md. 20742, Telephone: (301) 454-3738.

HASTINGS, DONNA M. "The Influence of Family and 4-H Experience on the Creative Problem Solving Ability of Children." Thesis, Master of Arts, 1980, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Purpose 4-H teaches skills that enable children to solve problems, cope with change, and adapt to new information. In order to prepare children to cope with the changes in their future world, it is necessary to help them develop these creative problem solving abilities. The purpose of this study was to determine 1. the problem solving abilities of selected 4-H members and 2. the relationship between the parents'and the 4-H program's contribution to the level of creativity of these 4-H members.

Method The sample for this study consisted of 46 children, selected from a group of 90 eleven to fourteen year old 4-H members. These 4-H members were chosen to participate because they 1. belonged to 4-H clubs that were located in the rural part of Carver County, Minnesota; 2. had at least three years experience in the 4-H program; and 3. were 11 to 14 years old. There was an equal number of boys and girls included in this study. A questionnaire developed by this researcher and a standard creativity test gathered the following information about the participants: background information, 4-H experience, family experience and a measure of personal creativity. Statistical significance was determined by Chi Square analysis and frequency distributions, means, and standard deviations were reported.

Findings The results indicated that children who had high creativity scores lived with parents who were more equalitarian in their discipline practices and were not domineering, controlling, or restrictive. Regarding the relationships between parents and the 4-H program's contribution to a child's development: 4-H members with mothers who preferred to talk things over rather than resort to punishment also said that 4-H helped them to learn to cooperate in a group. Members with mothers who guided and not ruled them, also said that 4-H helped them to learn independent thinking. The fathers who encouraged their children to make their own decisions and judgements had children who said that 4-H helped them to learn to take on responsibility. Fathers who helped plan family outings and other fun activities had children who said that 4-H helped them to learn about possible future careers.

Information For additional information contact: Donna M. Hastings,County Extension Agent 4-H, Carver County, 233 South Olive St., Waconia, Minnesota, 55387, Telephone: (612) 442-4496.

MINNESOTA

NEFSTEAD, Sheryl P. "Factors that Influence 4-H Participation in Waseca County, Minnesota." Paper, Master of Education, 1981, University of Minnesota.

Purpose. To determine reasons for the decrease in 4-H enrollment in Waseca County, Minnesota. Secondary reasons were to learn why young people join 4-H and what needs and interests of young people are being met by the present 4-H program.

Method. A questionnaire was developed, pre-tested, and mailed to 88 randomly selected young people who had been enrolled in 4-H. Those sampled included 44 who were members in 1977 and 1978 and 44 who were members in 1977 but had dropped out in 1978. Members were asked about personal demographic information, interest level in 25 4-H activities, and open-ended statements concerning 4-H. The sample was divided into responses from dropouts and members. These responses were analyzed and contrasted. Significant factors were further quantified in the study.

Findings. The results indicated that 4-H in Waseca County, Minnesota gets its members from rural traditional two-parent, two-children families where the mother is not employed outside the home. Members learned about 4-H based on the recommendation of parents. Youth dropped out of the 4-H program because mothers started to seek out-of-the-home work and fathers were not involved in the program.

Dropouts expressed the following dislikes for the current program: 4-H record keeping system, club leaders, and club meetings. Members and non-members expressed the need to become more involved in their own program and to have offered more relevant programs based on needs of today's youth.

Information. For additional information, contact: Sheryl P. Nefstead, District Program Leader, 4-H, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, Minnesota 56093, Telephone: (507) 835-3620.

BURKETT, Maynard S. "Perceptions of the Virginia 4-H Educational Program as held by Superintendents, Principals, and Teachers." Doctor of Philosophy Dissertation, 1980, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The major purpose of this study was to gain a better understanding of the perceptions that Virginia school personnel held for the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (VPI & SU) Extension Division's 4-H educational program.

Method. The target population of Virginia school personnel identified for this study consisted of superintendents, principals, and teachers and was restricted to include only those school divisions that had an in-school 4-H component in grades 4-7. Data was solicited via a 4-H survey mailed to a random sample of (n=785) school personnel. Two follow-ups were used to obtain usable data from 77 percent of those surveyed. A random sample (n=37) of non-respondents was drawn and successful telephone calls were placed to 32 of them.

Findings. (1) Differences in perceptions toward the areas of 4-H (alpha=.05): (a) Teachers held perceptions toward the 4-H curriculum which were significantly more positive than those held by superintendents. (b) Both superintendents and principals held perceptions regarding some aspects of volunteering which were significantly lower than those held by teachers. School administrators were less receptive to the idea of some in-school 4-H responsibilities being shifted from agents to volunteers than were teachers. (c) Teachers held perceptions regarding involvement with 4-H programming which were significantly lower than those held by either superintendents or principals. Teachers were reluctant to indicate a willingness to work closer with Extension agents in planning the 4-H program. A feeling of being too busy tended to prevail. (2) Relationship between demographic variables and the areas of 4-H (alpha=.05). In general, the demographic variables (level of formal education, tenure, age, sex, urban or rural residence, early residence, and contact with 4-H) were not strongly associated with areas of 4-H. (a) Age was negatively correlated with five areas of 4-H indicating higher perceptions by younger school personnel. (b) Level of formal education, degree, was negatively correlated with four areas of 4-H indicating more favorable perceptions by school personnel with lower degrees.

Information. For additional information contact: Maynard Burkett, District Extension Leader, 4-H Programs and 4-H Educational Center Director, 310 W. Valley Street, Abingdon, Virginia 24210.

ELLIOTT, Dennis L. "The Organizational Structures, Operating Practices and Characteristics of the Members of the Boards of Directors of the Twelve Extension-Owned Resident Camps in Ohio." Master of Science Thesis, 1980, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The purpose of this descriptive survey study was to determine selected characteristics of the boards of directors of the twelve extension-owned resident camps in Ohio. These characteristics included: the organizational structure, operating practices, staffing procedures, salary situations, financial status, facility improvements, and a description of the members of the camp boards of directors.

Findings. Although the members of the camp boards recognized the need to increase the utilization of the camp facilities as a major challenge of the future, the boards have not, for the most part, encouraged county agents and provided help for dynamic camp promotion and public relations activities to help increase camp enrollment.

The 4-H camp boards have not seen program planning as one of their high priority functions; consequently the bulk of the program planning has been conducted through the leadership of county agents individually in the counties.

Most 4-H camp boards have not done an effective job of redefining their responsibilities to keep pace with current trends in camping and setting goals to work toward, thus the committee structure and board representation have not been modified to match the expansion of the facilities, programming and administration of the camps.

The camp boards have utilized a wide variety of operational procedures and organizational structures to fulfill the responsibilities of providing facilities and personnel to serve the Ohio 4-H camping program. Even though some of these procedures and structures were not consistent with the principles of camp administration found in the literature, the camps have continued to improve.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dennis Elliott, 4-H Office, The Ohio State University, 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-5936.

FISHER, Christine M. "Participants in the 4-H Junior Leadership Program: Their Characteristics, Attitudes, and Experiences." Master of Science Thesis, 1982, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to describe the characteristics, attitudes and perceptions of Ohio Junior Leaders about the Junior Leadership program.

Method. Junior Leaders from 10 counties in Ohio participated in the study. A mail questionnaire was used to collect data. Response rate was 72.8%.

Findings. The most valuable leadership activities were found to be helping with Junior Fair activities, teaching younger 4-H members and being a camp counselor.

Respondents ranked the most important purpose of Junior Leadership to be to learn to lead groups and secondly, to meet people and friends.

The areas of training which respondents believed they needed most were how to motivate 4-H members to participate, how to recruit new members and styles and concepts of leadership.

The type of recognition that respondents indicated they would like to receive was certificates, plaques, or trophies. Recognition by advisors and 4-H agents was also desired.

The Pearson product-moment coefficients of correlation between characteristics of Junior Leaders and participation, value of participation, and training needed variables indicated the following: the more years respondents had been in 4-H and in Junior Leadership, the higher their level of participation in activities; the more years they had participated in 4-H and in Junior Leadership the more valuable they rated their experiences to be; and the more years they had been in 4-H and in Junior Leadership the less training they believed they needed.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. J. Robert Warmbrod, The Ohio State University, Rm. 209, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6321.

OHIO

FIX, Martha L. "The Ohio 4-H Dairy Goat Program as Perceived by 1982 4-H Members." Master of Science Thesis, 1983, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The purpose of the study was to gather background data on Ohio 4-H members that had dairy goat projects in 1982 and to determine their interests in selected dairy goat management topics. There were 14 attribute variables identified. Needs were assessed by the ranking in importance of 28 topics relating to dairy goat management. Topics were categorized into seven areas.

Method. The population studied was all 4-H members in Ohio that had a dairy goat project in 1982. The sample consisted of 91 (72 percent response) youth randomly selected from 30 counties throughout the state.

Findings. Of the attribute variables identified, the four main characteristics of interest were age, sex, place of residence and years in 4-H. The average respondent was female, nearly 14 years old, lived on a farm and had been in 4-H for four years. From the 28 topics considered, disease control and showmanship techniques were considered most important. Three of the top six topics were in the area of showing. The topics area relating to showing goats was most important, followed by animal differences and health.

There were no significant differences between respondents and a follow-up sample of non-respondents. There were negligible correlations between the four main attribute variables and the importance of the seven topic areas.

Although respondents indicated the most interest in topics related to showing, a recommendation was made to stress subject matter from all areas of management. Consistency with Extension and 4-H philosophy will be maintained by stressing a variety of topics.

Information. For additional information contact:
Keith L. Smith, The Ohio State University, Room 003, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus,Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6181.

HORTON, R. L. "Identification and Selection of the Appropriate Leadership Tasks for Ohio's Teenage 4-H Members." Ph.D. Dissertation, 1983, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to: (1) compare 4-H agent, club advisor, and teenage member perceptions regarding the importance of selected leadership tasks for teenage 4-H members, and the extent to which teenagers should be involved in carrying out these leadership tasks; and (2) examine the differences among agent, advisor, and member perceptions and formulate a set of recommended leadership tasks for Ohio's teenage 4-H members.

Method. A questionnaire was developed to measure agent, advisor, and member perceptions regarding selected leadership tasks for Ohio's teenage 4-H members. A total of 87 leadership tasks were identified and measured for importance and involvement using two five point Likert type scales. Questionnaires were mailed to 88 4-H agents, 200 4-H club advisors, and 200 teenage 4-H members in Ohio. A oneway analysis of variance including a Least Significant Difference post-hoc analysis was applied to test the differences between the mean importance and involvement scores of the three groups at the .05 level of significance. A state task force of 4-H Extension Specialists then examined these differences and established a set of recommended leadership tasks for Ohio's teenage 4-H members.

Findings. The results of this study reveal moderate to extreme ratings of importance and involvement for the 87 leadership tasks by agents, advisors, and members. The data also reveal that out of the 87 leadership tasks 4-H agents, club advisors, and teenage members agree on the level of importance of 48 leadership tasks and on the level of involvement of 53 leadership tasks. The leadership tasks identified by the state task force to represent the most recommended leadership tasks for Ohio's teenage 4-H members tended to be the more highly rated leadership tasks by 4-H agents.

Information. For additional information, contact:
L. H. Newcomb, The Ohio State University, 208 Ag. Admin. Bldg.,
2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6321.

LARKIN, Willie D. "The Leadership Skills Needed by 4-H Club Members to Become Effective Leaders as Perceived by 4-H Extension Agents." Doctor of Philosophy Dissertation, 1980, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The major purpose of the study was to determine what leadership skills 4-H club members in Georgia needed to become effective leaders. A second purpose was to determine whether or not these skills were being taught and the amount of emphasis being placed on them.

Method. The study sample consisted of one hundred seventy-two county Extension agents of the University of Georgia's Cooperative Extension Service. The sample was randomly selected from eighty counties representing the five districts in the State of Georgia. Data were collected by mail questionnaire mailed to the respondents during the month of February, 1980. Completed questionnaires were received from one hundred fifty-one of the one hundred seventy-two respondents. Selection of agents was based on counties as the sampling unit.

Findings. The major findings of this investigation revealed that county Extension agents perceived selected leadership skills as being needed by 4-H club members for them to become effective leaders and the agents placed high levels of importance on these skills. Also, the agents reported that they were teaching these skills and placing a high degree of emphasis on them.

There were no statistically significant relationships between the perceptions of county agents on the leadership skills and their: sex, age, background training, tenure in the Extension Service, tenure in their present position, area of major work responsibility, district worked in, highest academic degree held, 4-H membership background of agents, and the tenure as a 4-H club member of agents.

Most of the leadership skills were rated above average on both the importance and emphasis scales.

Information. For additional information contact: L. H. Newcomb, The Ohio State University, Rm. 208, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6321.

MULLEN, Cathy S. "Massachusetts Extension Agents' Perceptions of the 4-H Image." Master of Science Thesis, 1980, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The overall purpose of this study was to determine how the Extension agents in Massachusetts perceived the image of 4-H and to determine the degree of relationship between the variables--position assignment; subject matter background; county population; personal characteristics; and perceptions of the 4-H Image. The need for the study was based on the reality that the 4-H Youth Program has a rural agrarian image, when in fact, it serves a higher percentage of non-farm clientele. The image of an organization begins with those within the organization, in this case, the Extension professionals.

Method. The target population included all State 4-H staff members, County Extension Directors, and County 4-H Agents working in the thirteen counties with Extension programs in Massachusetts. A total of 70 professionals were involved in the study. Part I of the instrument was designed to gather basic data about the professionals. Part II of the instrument was designed as a semantic differential to evaluate the perceptions of the 4-H Image held by the Extension professionals. A panel of experts divided the adjective pairs into "traditional" and "progressive" descriptors of the 4-H Image.

Findings. The Extension professionals have very similar perceptions of the 4-H Image; this tends to be very progressive. The components of the 4-H program, viewed as having the most progressive images are 4-H school programs, 4-H, teen programs and media. The professionals have very traditional images of 4-H camps and 4-H fairs. The respondents did not identify the images for 4-H volunteers, citizenship experiences, fundraising activities and career exploration as either traditional or progressive. Subject matter background, training in communication, county population, 4-H enrollment, and position assignment do not affect the image.

Information. For additional information contact:
Keith Smith, The Ohio State University, 003 Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6181.

RIGSBY, Cindy L. "Perceptions of 4-H Club Advisors Toward Handicapped Individuals." Master of Science Thesis, 1981, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. One objective of this study was to measure the attitude of current 4-H advisors (in Ohio) toward handicapped individuals. This attitude measure was then compared with six independent variables to determine what, if any, degree of association occurred.

Findings. All of the responding advisors scored either in the medium or high category on the Attitude Toward Handicapped Individuals scale. The age, sex, if advisors had children of their own in 4-H, type of 4-H club, and training in working with handicapped persons showed no degree of association with attitude measure. Experience in working with the handicapped showed no degree of association with attitude scores, however the rating of that experience (from very unfavorable to very favorable) did show a low degree of association.

The creative development of activities in which 4-H advisors can have a successful cooperative experience with handicapped persons is needed. Such activities may aid in reducing attitudinal barriers toward handicapped individuals.

Information. For additional information contact: Keith Smith, The Ohio State University, room 003, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6181.

SCHUMACHER, Stephen D. "The Results of the Section Concerning Program Emphasis in 4-H from the 1982 Survey Conducted by The Ohio Cooperative Extension Service." Master of Science Thesis, 1983, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The purpose of this thesis was to identify where emphasis should be placed with the different program units in 4-H and to determine the relationships of the following selected attribute variables: sex, age, area of employment and area of residence.

Findings. The principal conclusions found were that the respondents felt that some program units should be given higher emphasis while others should be given lower emphasis. Also there were significant differences between groups of each selected attribute variable.

Information. For additional information contact: Keith Smith, The Ohio State University, Room 003 Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6181.

OHIO

SNYDER, Karen S. "Knowledge of Expanded Sex Roles and Attitudes Toward Self-Concept Development as Related to Nontraditional 4-H Project Selection." Master of Science Thesis, 1981, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. In the Ohio 4-H projects, boys and girls are under-represented in most nontraditional project areas. For purposes of this study, a non-traditional project was defined as being a project that once attracted participants of one sex, but is now enrolling both males and females. Because of the expansion of work and family roles and the desire to pursue personal interests, 4-H members could benefit from increased enrollment in nontraditional projects. This study attempted to determine significant factors useful in explaining why project selection is still traditional in nature. The purpose of this study was to determine significant factors which may influence 4-H members to select nontraditional 4-H projects.

Method. A total of 633 4-H members who attended the 1981 Ohio 4-H Club Congress and Subject Matter Conference participated in the study. Principle variables examined were the development of self-concept and knowledge of expanded sex roles in today's society.

Findings. The findings of this study tend to substantiate the general view that nontraditional project selection will be influenced by one's self concept. When positive attitudes toward self, reduction of sex-bias, and more positive attitudes toward the parent(s) as a significant other are obtained, then it is expected that 4-H members will make a project selection which is associated with their personal interests. Contributions of this study can be summarized as follows. First, 4-H members who participated in the study are aware of the expanded sex roles. Second, the 4-H members have positive self concepts. The results of this study can be of value to 4-H Extension agents, 4-H advisors, and parents of 4-H members, as they carry out their important roles of guiding and leading 4-H youth through a critical period of human development.

Information. For additional information contact:
Keith L. Smith, The Ohio State University, Room 003, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio, 43210, telephone: (604) 422-6181.

WONGSAMUN, C. "Analysis of Selected Factors Affecting the Success of Community 4-H Clubs in Pennsylvania." Doctoral Thesis, 1983, Pennsylvania State University, University Park.

Purpose. The study was designed to assess the impact of 4-H club characteristics and 4-H volunteer leaders and members toward the success of 4-H clubs.

Method. Thirteen criteria were used to identify more and less successful 4-H clubs. Data were collected from 750 organizational leaders, project leaders and 4-H club members (81.9% useable response rate).

Findings. Major findings indicated more successful clubs had a greater number of club members, adult leaders, teen leaders, projects, members involved in each project, new projects and/or activities, club committees, members on each club providing support to the club. Volunteer leaders in more successful clubs perceived they had a greater understanding of their duties and respondibilities and their club meetings were better controlled than did the leaders in less successful clubs. Project leaders in more successful clubs perceived their organizational leaders were more democratic than did project leaders in less successful clubs. The teenage 4-H members in more successful clubs perceived their clubs had more effective organizational leaders, greater adequacy of projects, and a more democratic climate at meetings. The members in more successful clubs felt that their project leaders were better prepared for each project meeting than did the members in less successful clubs.

Information. For additional information, contact: Chaicharn Wongsamun, Faculty of Agriculture, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, 40002, Thailand, or Dr. Anne L. Heinsohn, Youth Extension Specialist, Room 1, Armsby Building, University Park, PA 16801, Telephone: (814) 863-0387.

WILLIAMS, Neville W. "An Evaluation of Gains made by Utah 4-H Members in Animal Science Skills and Life Skills as a Result of 4-H Participation as Perceived by Members and Parents." Master of Science Thesis, 1983, Utah State University, Logan.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to survey and measure gains made by Utah 4-H members in animal science skills and social/psychological skills as a result of 4-H participation.

Method. The survey used for this study was administered by county extension 4-H offices. As a result, 15 counties returned 226 usable responses of which approximately one-half were members and one-half were parents. The survey responses selections of: a lot, quite a bit, some, little, none, or do not know, were rated on a scale of five to zero. Members were asked to rate their own gains and parents were asked to rate their children's gains, as a result of 4-H participation, in 15 animal science skills and 28 life skills.

Findings. The major conclusion of this study suggests 4-H members and their parents view the 4-H experience as contributing "quite a bit" to member development of animal science and life skills.

Information. For additional information, contact: N. Wesley Williams, 177 South Center, Wellsville, UT 84339, Telephone: (801) 245-6047.

HESLER, Dixie. "Characteristics of Family Environment and Levels of 4-H Member Participation." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1982, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. To determine the strength and direction of relationships between levels of 4-H member participation and family environment variables of cohesion and conflict. The study was based on family systems theory.

Method. The sample was 165 randomly selected 4-H families from five Wisconsin counties. At least one parent and one 4-H member responded to a written questionnaire administered by 4-H teen leaders. The Moos Family Environment Scale was used to identify family members' perceptions of conflict and cohesion in their families. A 4-H participation scale developed for the study elicited the number of 4-H projects, activities, years of membership, leadership responsibilities, and hours of 4-H participation per month from the 4-H members. Selected family demographic variables were reported by one parent.

Findings. It was hypothesized that family cohesion would be positively related to level of 4-H member participation and that conflict would be negatively related to 4-H member participation. Findings indicated the reverse. Child's conflict and family conflict were positively related to 4-H member participation. No significant relationship was found between family cohesion and 4-H member participation.

Level of child's 4-H participation was positively related to family involvement in 4-H. Level of 4-H participation was not related to family socioeconomic status, although it was positively related to father's occupation.

Child's 4-H participation was negatively related to parent hours of employment away from home. There were not enough single parent families in the sample to test any hypotheses relative to number of parents in the home.

From the findings it was concluded that: 1) 4-H program designs need to vary to attract different family types, 2) 4-H needs to provide experiences for adolescents that can be carried out independently of parents, 3) varied and reasonable levels of parent time and resource input to 4-H must be accommodated, and 4) 4-H efforts to involve parents should facilitate strengthening father-child relationships.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

WISCONSIN

NELSON, Lois J. "Perceptions of Value Priorities in 4-H Programs and Perceptions of Values Development and Reinforcement by 4-H and Youth Agents and Clientele." Thesis, Master of Science, 1983, University of Wisconsin-Stout, Menomonie.

Purpose. This research study was conducted to ascertain information about and perceptions of values from Extension 4-H Club participants and educators that will encourage or discourage the use of values in assessing clientele needs within Cooperative Extension. The objective was to investigate what values are of importance to 4-H members, their parents, 4-H volunteer leaders, and 4-H and Youth agents; how the subjects believe values are developed; and if the subjects believe 4-H programs provide activities that reinforce their values. The study was not intended to moralize but only to provide a description of values important to those involved with 4-H and a way to compare the subjects as to whether or not they perceive 4-H programs to be reflective of or responsive to the values they consider important.

Method. A statewide survey of Wisconsin 4-H and Youth agents was conducted by mail; and a pilot study of 4-H members, their parents, and 4-H volunteer leaders was personally conducted in five 4-H clubs within Dunn County, Wisconsin. A self-report instrument was used for collection of the data, with a 94 percent agent response (n=78) and a pilot study sample of 64 4-H members and 35 parents/leaders. The questionnaire was derived from three previously validated tests: the Echo Method of obtaining a population profile, the Rokeach Value Survey, and the Survey on Teaching of Morals, Values, and Ethics. Data analysis included frequency counts and percentages of response to each item, with ranked totals for each value and group submitted to a Spearman Rho analysis to determine significant correlations. Subject group responses and responses of 4-H and Youth agents in terms of demographic characteristics were also submitted for an analysis of variance. A Newman-Kuels multiple comparison test was also run on any significant results.

Findings. The results indicated that there tends to be a great deal of agreement among 4-H and Youth agents that certain values of most importance to them are present in 4-H programs; that family, 4-H, and church influence a young person's values positively; and that values are an important consideration in 4-H programming. There also tends to be a great deal of agreement between 4-H and Youth agents, 4-H members, parents of 4-H members, and 4-H volunteer leaders in their perceptions of values that are of most importance, in their perceptions of how often these values are present in 4-H programs, and in their perceptions of the ways in which values are developed and reinforced.

Information. For additional information, contact: Lois J. Nelson, County Extension Agent, Koochiching County, Courthouse, International Falls, Minnesota 56649, Telephone: (218) 283-2581.

HOME ECONOMICS

CHARLSON, NANCY. "Inservice Needs Assessment of Home Economics Education in Iowa." Master's Thesis, 1983, Iowa State University, Ames.

Purpose. To assess inservice needs of home economics educators in the following areas: (1) inservice needs for subject matter, teaching process, and professional concern concepts; and (2) preference for time, place and method of inservice.

Methods. A panel of subject matter specialists from Extension and resident instruction decided on the items used in the instrument. The participants consisted of a systematic sample of secondary home economics teachers, post-secondary coordinators and teachers, and Extension home economists. Data were analyzed using frequency distributions and cross-tabulations.

Findings. The highest ranked subject matter concepts were: handling stress, energy conservation in the home, and guiding children's behavior. The highest ranked teaching process and professional concern was evaluation of learners and programs. Inservice programs should be offered off-campus and held during the summer for full day periods for both credit and non-credit courses. On-campus credit courses should be offered for one week during the summer utilizing full day time sequences.

Information. For additional information, contact Nancy Charlson, 219 MacKay Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 50011.

HAAFKE, Peggy M. "Program Development Processes: Iowa Family Food Aides." Master's Thesis, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 1980. Interlibrary loan.

Purpose. To describe the program development processes used by Family Food Aides, investigate differences in program development based on experience, education and training, and identify training needs.

Method. Subjects were 31 adult Family Food Aides in six Iowa urban counties who had a six months' job experience. A semi-structured interview schedule queried the aides' behaviors in the program development clusters of needs assessment, recruitment planning, implementation, feedback and modification and progression.

Findings. A significant relationship was found between the implementation of learning activities and the education of the aides. Family Food Aides did not have difficulty in establishing rapport or explaining the program. Activities were implemented to meet pre-planned objectives for home visits. The aides used numerous, but passive, methods for evaluating learning change. Scores by Family Food Aides were lowest for acknowledging learner characteristics, setting a climate for learning, assessing the needs of groups, reasoning for the disadvantages of group learning, and evaluating the homemakers for graduation. Progression records do not appear to be utilized by the aides in the program development process. Additional aide training is needed in assessment of the homemaker's needs, utilization of progression records and assessment, implementation, and evaluation of group learning situations.

Information. For additional information, contact:
Peggy M. Haafke, County Extension Director, Woodbury County, 5900 Gordon Drive East, Sioux City, Iowa 51106, Telephone: (712) 276-2157.

IOWA

SWENSON, Linda L. "Needs Assessment of Extension Home Economics Clientele Utilizing Volunteers." Master's Thesis, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 1980.

Purpose. To determine the adult education needs of Extension home economics clientele in the areas of food and nutrition and family living utilizing trained volunteer advisory committee members.

Method. Twenty volunteers in two Iowa counties interviewed a deliberate sample of 99 individuals in food and nutrition and 96 persons in family living. The card-sort needs assessment instrument was tested and re-tested with groups to determine reliability prior to the study. The food and nutrition instrument had a reliability coefficient of .61 and the family living instrument was .56. Data were analyzed by total mean scores per subject-matter item.

Findings. Major problems identified in food and nutrition were food prices and inflation, ability to evaluate nutrition information, impulse buying, food waste, and concerns about food additives. The greatest problems in family living were substance abuse, stress caused by money concerns, teaching values to children, adequate health care, and parenting self-concept. An analysis of variance revealed significant differences for items in both subject areas by the variables of age, income, sex, and county. Six food and nutrition situations and 13 family living problems within the 30 situation-card sets showed statistical significance for at least one variable.

Information. For additional information, contact: Linda L. Swenson, 2602 Wilde, Sgt. Bluff, Iowa 51024.

LOUISIANA

BEAKLEY, Donna W. "A Comparison of the Time-Use Patterns of Homemakers in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana 1978-79." Paper, Master of Science, 1980, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To determine the amount of time spent by homemakers in East Baton Rouge Parish in household production and other tasks. The specific objectives of this study were to determine the time spent by homemakers as a whole and individually, the relationship between the amount of time spent by homemakers as a whole and individually, and the amount of time spent by all homemakers in other than household production tasks.

Method. The survey was comprised of a restricted random sample of 105 two-parent, two-child families from the East Baton Rouge Parish area, stratified according to the age of the younger child; under 1 year, 1 year, 2 to 5, 6 to 11, and 12 to 17 years of age. Data were collected over the course of one year (May 1978 - April 1979). The data were collected in three 4-month segments (January - April, May - August and September - December). The null hypothesis was statistically evaluated using analysis of variance model.

Findings. The results indicated that as the hours of employment and family income increased, the time spent by the homemaker on household production tasks and food preparation decreased. As the educational level and age of the homemaker increased, the time spent on maintenance and food preparation decreased. As the age of the youngest child increased, the overall daily household production tasks decreased. As the days of the week advanced, the time spent in shopping and nonphysical care of household members decreased. As the seasons of the year became cooler or warmer, the time spent by homemakers in maintenance and management increased.

Information. For additional information, contact: Donna W. Beakley, 307 Bocage Lane, Mandeville, Louisiana 70448.

LOUISIANA

DAVID, Kathy M. "A Study of the Eating Patterns of 9th and 11th Grade Students in Lafayette Parish, 1981." Paper, Master of Science, 1982, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To determine the eating patterns of students in the ninth and eleventh grades in Lafayette Parish and to compare the food habits of ninth graders to those of eleventh graders. Specifically, to determine the effect of grade of the student related to eating patterns, to determine the effect of the student's employment and place of residence as related to eating patterns and the values which affect their choices when selecting foods which are eaten away from home, and to determine type of fast foods eaten and their frequency.

Method. Data were collected by personal interview from a stratified random sample of 9th and 11th grade students in Lafayette Parish using an interview schedule. The sample was stratified by grade and residence with 50 selected from rural schools and 50 from urban schools. The chi-square test was used as a measure to determine statistical differences between 9th and 11th grade students.

Findings. The results indicated that of the 52 9th grade students interviewed, 116 meals were eaten out in the past week, or about 10 percent of total meals eaten. The 11th graders ate 157 meals out which was about 15 percent of their meals. Over half of the 9th and 11th grade students interviewed could name the four Basic Food Groups. The majority of those interviewed did not eat breakfast daily, although the 9th graders were slightly likely to eat breakfast (12 percent) than the 11th graders (10 percent). A larger percentage of ninth graders consumed the recommended amounts of milk, meat, bread-cereals. However, both groups did not show much concern for nutrition and eating a well-balanced diet.

Information. For additional information, contact: Kathy M. David, Associate Home Economist, Washington Parish, 1104-B Bene Street, Franklinton, Louisiana 70438, telephone: 504/839-3231.

FONTENOT, Sharon M. "Food Customs in a Louisiana French Parish, 1979." Paper, Master of Science Thesis, 1980, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To determine some of the food habits of homemakers and their families in the French parish of Evangeline in South Louisiana. Specifically, to determine selected socioeconomic characteristics of the homemakers, foods eaten and served and possible differences by place of residence (urban/rural) and income for the selected variables concerning food and nutrition.

Method. The study involved 95 married white homemakers, 18-65 years, residing in rural and urban French portions of Evangeline Parish. The area probability sampling technique was used, with 45 urban and 50 rural homemakers being interviewed. Questions were asked in terms of kinds of foods eaten, food preparation methods, grocery shopping habits, favorite seafoods and wild game, and preparation methods of these, problems in feeding family foods and basic nutrition. Other data pertained to personal characteristics of family members such as educational level, income, and occupation. The chi-square statistical test was used to determine possible differences between place of residence and income concerning selected food customs with statistical significance at $P < .10$.

Findings. The results indicate that urban homemakers reported eating seafood more often than rural. Rural homemakers were much more likely to eat pork in winter than were urban homemakers. Rural homemakers were more likely to produce meat, eat gumbo and soup, eat more fruits and vegetables and have two or more servings of meat per day than urban homemakers. High-income homemakers (over $10,000) were more likely to dine out than were middle-income ($6-$10,000) or low-income ($6,000) homemakers. High-income homemakers were more likely to produce their own meat than were middle- or low-income homemakers.

Information: For additional information, contact: Sharon M. Fontenot, Home Economist, Evangeline Parish, 230 Court Street, Ville Platte, Louisiana 70586-4493, telephone: 318/363-5646.

HAZMUKA, Jarmila C. "Change in Nutrition Knowledge and Food Consumption of Youth in Three North Louisiana Parishes, 1978." Paper, Master of Science, 1980, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To determine some personal characteristics of youth including their food habits, and formulate a profile of nutrition knowledge change based on teaching situation. To determine nutrition behavior change that occurs in youth participants as a result of the lesson series by parish and to determine change in knowledge concerning what youth learn about food by teaching method, sex and race.

Method. Youth in an ongoing Expanded Foods and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) in Caddo and Ouachita parishes were the subjects of this study. To establish a benchmark, the 320 youth participating in this study were tested on their knowledge of selected aspects of nutrition and also reported on their food intake in a 24-hour period prior to first class meeting. The youth groups were exposed to six nutrition lessons over a three-month period. A post-test was given to measure the nutrition knowledge change after the lesson. A chi-square test was used to test for significance. The F-test was also used to test the significance of the difference among means.

Findings. The results indicated that the classroom teaching showed a positive influence on knowledge change concerning eating snacks, milk, meat, bread, vitamin A and the Basic Four. Males had a greater increase than females in knowledge of the above, including cereals. Blacks had a greater knowledge of snacks while whites had a greater increase in knowledge of milk, meat, breads and cereals, Vitamins A and C, and the Basic Four. The youth had a decrease in the consumption of meat during the study. The only increase shown was by the group taught in the community. A negative difference was found in the consumption of breads and cereals compared by teaching methods, sex and race. However, there was a positive difference in the intake of Vitamin A as a result of the teaching method. The community group, the females and the blacks showed a positive increase in the consumption of milk.

Information. For additional information contact: Jarmila C. Hazmuka, Home Economist, Calcasieu Parish, Box 1414, 1015 Pithon Street, Parish Government Building, 1st Floor, Lake Charles, Louisiana 70601-9990, telephone: 318/433-4671.

LOUISIANA

HOBGOOD, Joan C. "An Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Weight Off Wisely Program in Selected Parishes in Louisiana." Paper, Master of Science, 1980, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To evaluate the effectiveness of the Weight Off Wisely Program in Louisiana. More specifically, to determine personal, social and economic characteristics of homemakers, the extent of nutritional change in the diet as a result of the Weight Off Wisely Program according to educational level, the extent of change in the use of exercise to improve general health according to educational level, the participants' average weight loss and maintenance success rate, whether or not there was any improvement of specific health disorders that the participants had before entering the educational program, and the relationship between weight loss maintenance and regularity of exercise and nutritional change.

Method. Data were collected from 12 parishes that had conducted the Weight Off Wisely Program. Ten selected participants who had completed the program were interviewed in each of the 12 parishes. There were 114 participants. Personal interviews were conducted with each of the participants six months to one year after they completed the program. The F-test, chi-square and frequency distribution were used. The .20 level of probability was used to test for statistical significance.

Findings. The results of the study indicated that the Weight Off Wisely Program revealed that the majority of the participants did lose and did maintain their weight loss. Those who had completed college showed the greatest change in overall eating habits and more readily adopted the practice of exercising regularly. It also showed that as time spent at home decreased, the adoption of class suggestions to modify recipes and food preparation techniques decreased. The unemployed homemaker was more likely to maintain the practice of exercising regularly than those who were employed. Participants who maintained their weight loss indicated a greater change in their eating habits, exercised regularly, lowered calorie intake, and understood importance of a low-calorie food plan to lose weight.

Information. For additional information, contact:
Joan Cook, Home Economist, West Feliciana Parish, Drawer K,
St. Francisville, Louisiana 70775, telephone: 504/635-3614.

JOHNSON, Sally S. "An Analysis of Parental Views of Public and Private Day Care Centers Located in Ward I of St. Landry Parish." Paper, Master of Science, 1983, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To determine the effect of the day care center on the family. More specifically, to compare parental views of private and public day care centers located in Ward I of St. Landry Parish to obtain a profile of the parents, the children and the day care centers, and to determine the role of day care centers in the lives of families.

Method. The sample was composed of parents who used day care centers for child care in Ward I of St. Landry Parish. There were 276 respondents in the public centers group and 107 in the private centers group. The analysis of variance and the chi-square were used to determine differences in parental views about private and public centers at the .05 level of probability.

Findings. The study revealed that the majority of the parents interviewed were mothers of the child in the day care, married, employed a sitter full- or part-time, were 20 to 29 years old, had yearly incomes of $10,000 or less, and resided in an urban area. Most of the children were black, in the three-to-four-year-old range, spent five to seven hours per day, five days per week, nine months per year, in the day care center and attended the center at no cost to the family.

A majority of parents using public centers very much preferred the day care center over home care. Parents using private centers preferred home care more than those using public centers.

Information. For additional information, contact: Sally S. Bieber, Associate Home Economist, St. Landry Parish, P. O. Box 1030, Room 2, Courthouse, Opelousas, Louisiana 70570, telephone: 318/942-5761.

LOUISIANA

MCDANIEL, Janis. "A Study of the Impact of Inflation on Homemaker Club Members in East Baton Rouge Parish, 1980." Paper, Master of Science, 1980, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To determine socio-economic characteristics of homemaker club members in East Baton Rouge Parish and to identify management practices used in coping with inflation. Secondary objectives were to determine perceived problems and management practices used in coping with inflation, to determine the relationship between homemakers' family characteristics which include age, income, residence, family size and their methods of coping with inflation, and to determine the extent of use of Cooperative Extension information by East Baton Rouge homemaker club members.

Method. Data were collected from a group of 100 Extension homemaker club members in East Baton Rouge Parish. Fourteen were from rural areas, 60 from suburbs, and 26 from the inner-city. Questions in the interview were related to management practices, personal characteristics of the respondents and their families, methods, regularity of receiving and usefulness of extension information. Personal characteristics included residence, age, income, and husband's employment. The chi-square analysis was used to determine relationships at .25 level of probability.

Findings. The majority of the homemaker club members were married and were not employed outside the home, had completed high school and lived in suburbs of the city. The average age of the homemakers was 54 years and the majority had family incomes of $23,000 or more and one or two household members. The average cost of food per month was found to be $188.08. The largest percentage of vegetable growers were found to be homemakers with family incomes of $15,001-$23,000. The majority of the homemakers did sew for their families. Over half of the homemakers did keep records of transportation and home equipment expenses.

Information. For additional information, contact: Janis M. Souvestre, Associate Home Economist, East Baton Rouge Parish, 805 St. Louis Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802, telephone: 504/389-3056.

REAMES, Elizabeth S. "Breast-Feeding Survey In Louisiana, 1982: Physicians' Recommendations and Hospital Practices." Paper, Ed.D. Dissertation, 1982, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To determine the breast-feeding recommendations of Louisiana physicians who have contact with mothers and infants (family practitioners, general practitioners, obstetricians/gynecologists, and pediatricians), and to determine hospital practices related to breast-feeding in Louisiana hospitals providing maternity services.

Method. A questionnaire was designed to elicit information by mail from the physicians regarding their recommendations concerning breast-feeding. The second part of the study was designed to determine breast-feeding practices in Louisiana hospitals. Stratified random sampling was used to select 400 names of Louisiana physicians, 100 each of the four categories of family practitioners. The questionnaire was developed and field tested. A follow-up questionnaire was mailed to hospital administrators with no reply after three weeks of first mailing. Frequency, analysis of variance and F-test were used for data analysis. Chi-square analysis was also used to detemine significant differences in the practices by hospital location.

Findings. The results indicated that Louisiana physicians considered breast-feeding to be very important and also agreed that breast milk was the best form of nourishment for infants. Most Louisiana physicians reported that they usually recommended breast-feeding for most women and agreed that women should be encouraged by their physicians to breast-feed. Of the four specialization areas, pediatricians seem to be more interested about breast-feeding. The location of physician's practice seemed to have little effect on his/her breast-feeding recommendation. The physician's year of graduation/method of feeding his/her children also influenced their recommendations.

Information. For additional information, contact: Elizabeth S. Reames, Associate Specialist, State Office, Knapp Hall, University Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, telephone: 504/388-6701.

AMSTUTZ, Mardelle K. "The Effectiveness of the Maryland Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program in Improving the Diets of Enrolled Homemakers." Dissertation, Doctor of Philosophy, 1982, University of Maryland, College Park.

Purpose. To examine the effectiveness of the Maryland Expanded Food and Nutrition Education in improving the diets of low-income homemakers who participated in the program.

Method. A randomly selected sample of 129 graduated homemakers who had participated in EFNEP an average of 31.2 months and who had been out of the program for an average of 20.8 months was the primary group of interest. This group was compared with 47 homemakers who had dropped out of the program. Analyses were based on a 24 hour dietary food recall which was scored on a scale from 0 to 100, the latter signifying a balanced diet. Two sample t-tests were used to compare diet scores between groups and the correlated t-test was used to compare diet scores within the graduated homemaker group. Regression analysis was utilized to identify factors that could explain diet improvement.

Findings. The findings showed that graduated homemakers had final diet scores after participation which were significantly higher than their initial scores upon enrollment. In comparing initial diets of newly enrolled homemakers to the follow-up diets of graduated homemakers, their scores were significantly higher. There was no significant difference between the initial diets of graduated and dropout homemakers.

Graduate homemakers who did seek additional information after leaving the program had scores significantly higher than those who did not seek information. None of the selected factors were significant in predicting diet improvement of homemakers who participated in EFNEP.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Clifford Nelson - Chairman, University of Maryland, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, Symons Hall, room 0220, College Park, MD 20742, Telephone: (301) 454-3738.

MARYLAND

DIXON, Dolores L. "The Impact of the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program in Maryland on Consumption of Foods from the Fifth Food Group by Enrolled Homemakers." Dissertation, Doctor of Philosophy, 1982, University of Maryland, College Park.

Purpose. To evaluate the impact of the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) on the consumption of foods from the fifth food group by graduated EFNEP homemakers.

Method. The study consisted of 607 homemakers enrolled in EFNEP in Maryland between Oct. 1, 1976 and September 30, 1977 who had graduated from the program. From the random sample of 263 homemakers identified, useable data was collected on 115 in nine of the eleven Maryland Counties with EFNEP. Correlated and two sample T-test were used to test hypothesis. Chi-square and multiple regression analyses were employed in examining question posed by research.

Findings. The results indicated that EFNEP participation reduced consumption which was sustained following graduation. The 78 percent of graduated homemakers who said they had learned more about food and nutrition since leaving EFNEP had a significantly lower consumption of these foods on the initial and final recalls of the two groups.

Graduated homemakers having the lowest consumption of fifth group foods on the initial recall were non-whites,those with ninth grade education or more, those with ten or fewer total servings of food in 24 hours and those who ate less than four times a day.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Clifford Nelson-Chairman, University of Maryland, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, Symons Hall, room 0220, College Park, Md. 20742, Telephone: (301) 454-3738.

DRISCOLL, Debra Minar. "Potential Uses of Computer Assisted Instruction in the Family Living Education Program Areas of University of Wisconsin - Extension." Research Paper, Master of Science, University of Wisconsin - Stout, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

Purpose. To determine the importance to Extension Home Economists of computer assisted instruction (CAI) as a teaching tool; to identify topics in the subprogram areas of Family Living Education which could be effectively taught using CAI programs; and to determine the types of CAI which are best suited for use in the Family Living Education program.

Method. Data was collected through a written questionnaire mailed to the 78 Extension Home Economists employed in Wisconsin County Extension offices. Ninety-five percent (n-74) of the subjects returned the questionnaire.

Section I of the instrument determined general information and computer use information, Section II had respondents assign degree of effectiveness for CAI to each of 46 suggested topics in the Family Living Education Subprogram areas, and Section III had respondents rank five types of computer assisted instruction from most to least effective for use in Family Living Education programs. Data analysis involved frequency counts, percentages, means, and standard deviation followed by a one-way analysis of variance on Section II, and a Spearman's coefficient of rank order correlation on Section III.

Findings. The results indicated that despite limited computer training, respondents were generally somewhat confident when using the terminal, and they highly valued the use of CAI as a teaching tool. Of the 46 suggested topics, 14 were thought to be highly effective as CAI program topics. These topics were in the areas of Housing, Resource Management, and Foods and Nutrition.

Significant differences in responses to the CAI topics found due to these variables: district, amount of value of computer training and value of CAI as a teaching tool. The types of CAI were ranked according to effectiveness in descending order: problem solving, inquiry, tutorial, simulation, and drill and practice.

Information. Contact: Debra Minar Driscoll, Extension Agent, Waseca County Extension Office, 122 3rd Ave. NW, Waseca, MN 56093, Telephone: (507) 835-3610.

MINNESOTA

MISNER, La Vonne H. "The Development and Field Testing of a Self-Study Nutrition Workbook to be used with the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program." Paper, Master of Arts, 1981, University of Minnesota, U.S.A.

Purpose. To develop and test an alternative method of training EFNEP Aides. A training method was needed which would expend less time by the EFNEP supervisor while training and Aide. A self-study program written at an easy reading level was believed to be as effective a training strategy while consuming less time of the supervisor.

Method. Both the federal and state guidelines for EFNEP were reviewed. All material development needed to be based on these guidelines, be practical in nature, be written and organized in a clear and concise form and be concerned with the subjects of foods, nutrition and food budgeting.

The concepts and instructional objectives were based on the existing federal lessons designed for EFNEP and on observations of what paraprofessional EFNEP Aides need to know in order to do their job. Learning objectives were written prior to writing each chapter. Activities were developed to practice the desired behavioral changes. Test questions were developed for each chapter to measure knowledge.

Three chapters were written and field tested with 21 Aides.

Findings. The self-study workbook approach for training new EFNEP Aides allowed the EFNEP supervisor more time for the administration of the ongoing program. Second, it helps Aides learn that they have responsibilities for learning, and that they must begin to assume those responsibilities. Third, it assisted the supervisor, to determine early in the training period, which Aides have the reading and writing skills they would need in order to fill out the required EFNEP reports.

The post tests indicate a strong positive correlation of subject matter learned, based on the educational objectives for each of these three chapters. One needs to recognize however, that these observations are based on only three chapters which were tested with 21 Aides under the supervision of one supervisor. The question still remains, if a complete self-study workbook was available, would it be effective in other EFNEP settings with other supervisory styles and/or with other groups of adult learners.

Information. For additional information, contact: La Vonne H. Misner, County Extension Agent, Hennepin County, Suite 100, 2344 Nicollet Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404; Telephone: (612) 871-2555.

OHIO

BURDETTE, Pamela A. "Ohio Extension Home Economists' Preparation to Work with Handicapped Persons." Thesis, Master of Science, 1982, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to determine the needs of Ohio Extension Home Economists to effectively assist the disabled population with their special needs.

Methods. It was necessary to do the following: measure the agents' amount of training on handicapped persons; identify the agents' attitudes toward disabled persons; measure the agents' cognitive knowledge of independent living skills of handicapped persons; and determine the relationship between attitude toward, knowledge of, training on, and contact with disabled persons. Data were collected through an attitudinal scale, knowledge evaluation device, contact index, and personal data form.

Findings. Findings revealed that the agents (N=97) possessed limited knowledge of independent living skills of handicapped persons. The agents' degree of contact with physically disabled persons involved interaction on the surface level. In addition, the data indicated that the Extension agents had limited training on handicapped persons. Those who had increased contact tend to have increased training and knowledge of handicapped persons. Thus, it is suggested that additional contact and training is needed by Ohio Extension Home Economists for them to effectively serve the handicapped population.

Information. For additional information, contact:
Linda Roberts, The Ohio State University, 135 Campbell Hall,
1787 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-4481.

HOLLINGSWORTH, Janet P. "The Effectiveness of an Extension Short-Term Meat Cookery Workshop on the Knowledge and Practices of the Participants." Master of Science Thesis, 1982, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. This study focused on the ever-increasing concern for the effectiveness of short-term workshops as a method of education.

Method. The research design chosen for this study was quasi-experimental. The independent variables were the treatment and the descriptive factors, while the dependent variables were the knowledge test scores and information obtained on the practices and utilization inventory. An independent t-test was calculated using the knowledge test scores of those who attended the workshop and knowledge test scores of those who did not.

Findings. Findings indicated there was a significant difference between the two. The z-score determined there was no significant difference in the proportion of persons who utilize the microwave oven compared to conventional methods to prepare specified meat dishes. A z-score showed there was no significant difference between pre- and post-inventory scores of respondents who prepared specified meat dishes in the microwave oven. Further findings indicated that the preparation of whole poultry and meat casserole dishes increased significantly. An independent t-test was used to calculate the relationship between pre- and post-workshop average daily use of the microwave oven by family members. Findings indicated no significant difference exists except in the case of the female adult. An implication of this study is that the short-term Cooperative Extension Service workshop was an effective teaching method for increasing knowledge levels of microwave meat cookery.

Information. For additional information, contact: Linda Roberts, The Ohio State University, 135 Campbell Hall, 1787 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-4481.

OHIO

PATTON, Susan A. "An Evaluation of the Clever Homemakers' Food Calendar Used by the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) in Ohio." Master of Science Thesis, 1983, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of The Clever Homemakers' Food Calendar by administering a questionnaire to the nutrition aides and homemakers participating in EFNEP in Ohio during 1982.

Method. Questionnaires were administered to both nutrition aides and homemakers participating in the EFNEP program. The questionnaires were similar in content, but the homemakers' questionnaire contained a behavior list to assess food and nutrition behaviors before and after calendar use.

Findings. The Student's t-test was used to determine significant differences in the responses. Results showed that the calendar use by the nutrition aides and homemakers averaged 4.3 (4 = MOST OF THE TIME: 5 = ALL OF THE TIME). Aides and homemakers did not differ significantly in their use of the calendar. Aides responded more favorably ($p < .05$) than homemakers to the RECIPES and MENUS on the calendar. Less urban homemakers responded more favorably ($p < .05$) than urban homemakers to the TIPS and MENUS. Use of the calendar resulted in significantly ($p < .0001$) improved food and nutrition behaviors. The responses obtained for the open-ended questions indicated that more inexpensive recipes and one-dish meals should be added to future calendars.

Information. For additional information contact: Linda Roberts, The Ohio State University, 135 Campbell Hall, 1787 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-4481.

STRICKLER, Phyllis Fay. "Meat Shopping Practices of Low-Income Families." M.S. Thesis, 1980, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park.

Purpose. This research deals with the meat shopping practices of low-income homemakers -- Blacks, Whites, and Hispanics who are currently enrolled or were former participants in the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP).

Method. The data were obtained from 228 current and 44 graduated homemakers in Berks County and in the city of Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania. This study reports information obtained through personal interviews with homemakers conducted by paraprofessionals employed by the Cooperative Extension Service.

The general hypothesis of the study was that meat shopping habits are associated with ethnic groups and tenure in the Program. The specific hypotheses tested were as follows: Hypothesis One: There is no significant difference in frequency of shopping among ethnic groups studied; Hypothesis Two: There is no significant difference in store preference among ethnic groups studied; Hypothesis Three: There is no significant difference in the kind of meat purchased most frequently in Black, White and Hispanic households; Hypothesis Four: There is no significant difference in the amount of money spent for meat in proportion to their income among Black, White and Hispanic homemakers; Hypothesis Five: There is no significant difference in the kind of meat purchased between currently enrolled EFNEP homemakers and the graduated homemakers. Hypothesis Six: There is no significant difference in the amount of money spent on meat in proportion to their income between currently enrolled EFNEP homemakers and graduated homemakers.

Contingency tables and Chi-Square tests were used to examine statistically significant relations. The .05 level of significance was established as the minimum for hypothesis rejection or acceptance. All hypotheses were rejected totally or in part.

Findings. It was determined that most low-income homemakers shop for meat every other week in large supermarkets. The study also showed that race and tenure in the Program does influence the kind of meat purchased. It was found that Black, White and Hispanic homemakers in the lower income bracket spend less for meat per week while those in the higher income bracket spend more per week on meat. The study indicated that there were significant differences in the meat shopping practices of current and graduated homemakers and also differences among ethnic groups. The results of the study have direct value for the meat industry and nutrition educators.

Information. For additional information, contact: Fay B. Strickler, Extension Home Economist, Berks County, Berks County Agriculture Center, Leesport PA 19533, Telephone: (215) 378-1327.

DAIL, Paula W. "Possible Television Influence on Parental Socialization: Implications for Parent Education." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1983, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. The study was designed to further explore the complex nature of parenthood. The focus was upon television programming as a possible socializer of parents. Using the content analysis methodology, certain prime-time television programs were examined for evidence of particular parenting behaviors and role perceptions. In addition actual parents were studied in an effort to determine how contemporary parents both perceive their parental role and behave within it. From the educative view, the study attempted to gain further insight into the parental role in order that parent education programs could be developed which would be appropriate to contemporary parents and learners.

Method. Using the sociological definitions of parenthood which characterize mothers as expressive and fathers as instrumental together with the child developmental perspective which describes patterns of child rearing according to authoritarian, authoritative or permissive criteria, content analysis of selected programs revealed expressive role performance and authoritative child rearing styles to be most prevalent. In addition, more parent-child interaction occurred between father and child than between mother and child.

Data (n=249) revealed mothers to be both more instrumental and more expressive than fathers. Fathers were more authoritarian than mothers, and also indicated higher scores on intimacy with their children. Parents were equal in their parental involvement.

Findings. It was concluded that the potential exists for television to be considered as a possible socializer of parents because of the actual numbers of parental behaviors present. However, certain characteristics of those families presented in television may limit the amount of identification that contemporary parents have with television portrayals of parenthood. Television portrayals of parenthood and actual parents are congruent in portraying expressive mothers, and authoritative child rearing patterns, but differ with regard to male/female instrumentality. In addition, the non-traditional family forms presented on television, and the context in which they are presented confound the portrayal of the parental role. Careful attention to each role, both as depicted in television and as performed in reality will assist in the development of appropriate parent education programs.

Information: For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

FANNING, Jeanne M. "Home Economics Teachers' Perceptions of Family Through Four Conceptual Frameworks." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1981, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. To determine if there were differences in the perceptions of Wisconsin home economics teachers regarding family in terms of four conceptual frameworks of family. The frameworks were structure function, symbolic interaction, family development, and modern systems.

Method. The sample of 200 home economics teachers, or 15% of the population, were randomly selected from teachers employed in elementary and secondary Wisconsin public schools during 1979 to 1980. Data were collected through a mailed questionnaire developed by the researcher. Items and a matrix were used to determine the selected characteristics of teachers. Four scales measured the extent to which statements about family representative of the frameworks were accurate in corresponding to perceptions of family.

Findings. Significant differences were found in the extent of accuracy that each conceptual framework corresponded to the perceptions of teachers regarding family, $p<.05$. The systems and symbolic interaction frameworks were significantly more accurate than both family development and structure function; family development was significantly more accurate than structure function. The data supported the null hypotheses of no significant differences between the perceptions of teachers regarding family in relation to selected educational background, teaching experience and demographic characteristics. Variation in the levels of association between scale scores was found both within and between subfile groups.

The following conclusions were drawn: (a) home economics teachers used a multiple-conceptual orientation to the family including the four conceptual frameworks; (b) concepts of systems and symbolic interaction were most accurate in corresponding to the teachers' views of family; (c) the boundaries of the conceptual frameworks need to be clarified for home economics teachers; (d) related inservice education programs do not need to be specifically designed according to the selected characteristics of teachers; and (e) future inservice education needs to be planned and implemented based on the conceptual frameworks of family.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

WISCONSIN

NILES, Anne M. "Health Education Needs of Older Adults in Northeastern Dane County, Wisconsin." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1980, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. This was an exploratory, descriptive study that sought to identify perceived health education needs and problems of a group of older adults in northeastern Dane County, Wisconsin, as well as the topics and sources they preferred for health education/information.

Method. The 304 older adults represented a 20% systematic sample from the membership list of the Colonial Club of Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, a senior citizens' center with outreach services to those 55 years of age and over in northeastern Dane County.

The 68 nurses were identified by nursing leaders in Dane County as those most likely to be involved in health education for older adults. The criteria for nurses limited primary clinical practice to include adults 55 years of age and over in non-institutionalized settings.

Questionnaires were developed by the investigator and mailed to the study populations during June, 1979. Data were analyzed using frequencies, percentages, chi-square, Kendall's W, and Spearman's rho statistics.

Findings. The majority of older adult subjects were healthy, active, and practiced health habits considered "good." Those over 75 years of age had the most positive view of their health. As a group, the subjects tended to believe that others their age were more likely to have health problems than were they, and a majority expressed interest in attending classes on health. Sixty-five percent had some contact with a senior citizens' center.

Health professionals were the preferred source of obtaining health information, with television ranking second. Family members were a more important source for health information for those over 75 than for those under this age.

The study indicated similarity in the types of health problems for those under the age of 75 but with varying order. The primary areas of concern were cardiac and circulatory, physical fitness, and neuromusculoskeletal. After the age of 75, physical fitness was not determined of primary concern, but protection and maintenance of hearing and vision were.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

INTERNATIONAL

MAATOUG, Mirghani Abdulla. "Extension Demonstration Farms as a Teaching Method in the Sudan." Master of Science Thesis, 1981, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Purpose. The purpose of the study was to determine how Extension Agents in the Sudan utilized the extension demonstration farms as an extension teaching method designed to encourage farmers to adopt new ideas and practices.

Method. Data collected and analyzed were obtained by use of mailed questionnaires sent to all 135 Extension Agents who had an educational level above senior high school and who worked in the northern part of the Sudan.

Findings. The major findings included: (1) The farms were used as model farms and not as demonstration farms; (2) The Extension Agents used these farms to reach the community and the local adoption leaders; (3) Method demonstrations, result demonstrations and tours were teaching methods used within the farms; (4) The demonstration farms were viewed by the Extension Agents in Sudan as most effective in the evaluation stage; (5) Method and result demonstrations were viewed by Sudanese Extension Agents as the two most effective methods to use as follow-up methods; and (6) The demonstration farms were viewed by the Sudanese Extension Agents as a very effective teaching method.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Floyd G. McCormick, Department Head, Agricultural Education Department, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, 85721, Telephone: (602) 621-1523.

FADL EL SEED, Bakhita Baballa. "Analysis of Needs in Education and Water/Sanitation for a Selected Rural Area in Sudan." Master of Agricultural Education Report, 1981, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Purpose. The primary purpose of this study was to determine what the perceptions of tenant farmers and professional social workers were towards educational and water/sanitation problems faced by rural communities in selected areas of Sudan.

Method. A total of 30 persons were sought as respondents to a mailed questionnaire developed. A stratified random sample included ten professional social workers and 20 farmers who were to give opinions and judgment as to the needs in education and water/sanitation needed by rural people in The White Nile Province. Data were analyzed by calculating frequency responses. Frequencies were used to calculate percentages and mean rating for each goal or activity.

Findings. Based upon the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn: (1) Farmers were well aware of the Social Service Department at Ed Dueim Agricultural Corporation and good contact and participation had been established; (2) Farmers and professionals tended to have similar perceptions regarding the needs in education and water/sanitation; and (3) a major conclusion of this study was that the more access to new technology a farmer had, the better he would be able to assess the needs for the use of technology and approved agricultural practices.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Floyd G. McCormick, Department Head, Agricultural Education Department, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, 85721, Telephone: (602) 621-1523.

MENDEZ, Jose Antonio Ramirez. "An Analysis of Rural Extension Organizations in Venezuela with Suggestions for Improving the Agricultural Extension System." Paper, Master of Science, 1981, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To do a needed comprehensive descriptive analysis of Venezuelan Extension System. The secondary purpose was to offer suggestions that may prove useful to the Venezuelan government and the involved agencies and extension concerned individuals for needed reorganization of extension work.

Method. Data were obtained through a personal interview and a mail questionnaire to 28 organizations that were practicing extension and extension-type work year-round, had personnel and budget dedicated exclusively for that purpose. It also included the evaluations on the extension systems and the opinions of the respresentatives of rural clientele and professional interest groups.

Findings. The findings indicated that under organizational characteristics, the most common general objectives of the 28 rural extension organizations was service, 93 percent; education, 86 percent; research, 18 percent; loan or credit supervision counseling, 61 percent; and regulation or inspection, 50 percent. All of the organizations conducted extension-type work in agriculture, mainly in crop husbandry. Seventy-one percent of them worked in community development projects, 54 percent in youth development, and 39 percent in home economics. Degrees in extension were not required, neither were they given at any institution in Venezuela. Only three organizations had extension specialists. As regards the opinions of organizational and extension clientele representatives, the respondents felt that the number of rural change agents, their educational and training level, and their rewards were insufficient. The entire extension system and its impact on the national rural development was critical or unfavorable. The reasons given were poor organization and coordination within and among the institutions, too many institutions and duplication of efforts, extension has been relegated, agents poorly prepared, and that a national extension policy is needed.

Information. For additional information, contact: Satish Verma, Specialist (Program Development) and Professor of Extension Education, Knapp Hall, University Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, telephone: 504/388-6194.

BAQQAIN, Akram, S. "The Role of the Agricultural Extension Service as Perceived by Officials in Allied Institutions in Jordan." Doctoral dissertation, 1982, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to determine the perceptions that officials in institutions in agricultural development in Jordan had of the agricultural extension services programs and objectives. A related purpose was to determine if selected personal variables were associated with the officials' perceptions with regard to programs and objectives of the agricultural extension service.

Method. The population consisted of all administrators in eight institutions involved in agricultural development in Jordan during the Spring, 1982. The data were collected from 157, or 89.2 percent of the sample of 176 administrators. The instrument obtained selected personal characteristics and assessed the perceptions of the respondents on seven extension programs in 25 extension objectives.

Findings. The following results were obtained from the analysis: 1) the agricultural extension service is perceived by the respondents as having "agricultural production" and "marketing and distribution of farm products" as its primary responsibility, 2) top and middle officials assigned significantly higher mean rankings of perceived importance of some items tested than those who were members of operative officials group, and 3) eight of nine variables were significantly related to at least one and as many as ten of the 32 items of perception examined. The personal variable "years in position" was significantly related to ten of the 32 elements of perception. The predictor variable "contact with extension" did not indicate a significant relationship to any of the elements of perception tested.

Information. For additional information contact: Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, P.O. Drawer AV, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762. Telephone: (601) 325-3326.

PROKATI, Weerasak. "Selected Professional Competency Needs of District Extension Officers in the Northern Extension Region of Thailand." Dissertation, Doctor of Education, 1983, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. This study was designed to determine professional competencies needed by District Agricultural Extension officers (DAEOs) in the Northern Extension Region of Thailand and to identify the training needs from these competencies. It was also designed to enable the researcher to identify significant competencies that need to be included in the training materials and curriculum used by the Planning and Special Projects Division of the Division of Agricultural Extension.

Method. The respondents in the study were 114 of 154 DAEOs in this region. The questionnaire used to collect data consisted of four biographical information questions, 63 professional competency items, and an assessment of training needed in these competencies. Data were collected from May 28 to August 22, 1983. The statistical procedures used in analyzing data were frequency distribution, factor analysis, and one-way analysis of variance.

Findings. The findings indicated needs in all the competencies included in this questionnaire. The most important competencies were identified as use of Extension principles, farm and home visits, demonstration, and supervision principles; development of long term projects; determination of district program goals, and objectives; knowledge of how policy is formulated; and helping sub-district Extension workers to plan their Extension programs.

Nine factors were extracted from data observations by factor analysis. These factors were administration, teaching, individual and small group communication, use of mass media and audiovisuals, program planning, leadership, use of available resources, personal contact, and public relations. The priority training needs focused on 11 competencies as follows: involvement of informal leader in adoption process; uses of demonstrations, visits, administrative principles, audiovisuals, exhibitions, existing social systems and their patterns of interrelationship, problem solving approach, Extension principles, and supervision principles; and development of a long term program.

Information. For additional information, contact:
Ronald A. Brown, Professor, Agricultural and Extension Education, Mississippi State University, P.O. Drawer AV, Mississippi State, MS 39762, Telephone: (601) 325-3326

MISSISSIPPI

SEESANG, Sunan. "Organizational and Operational Training Needs of International Agriculture Workers." Dissertation, Doctor of Education, 1983, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. This study was designed to determine organizational and operational training needs of international agriculture workers as perceived by international-experienced personnel from Land-grant colleges and others with agricultural programs and from federal and private international development agencies in the United States. Another purpose was to determine if significant differences in perceptions of need existed due to variations in background and experiences of respondents.

Method. The respondents in this study were 281 of 990 international-experienced personnel from land-grant and other colleges with agricultural programs and federal and private international development agencies in the United States. The questionnaire used to collect data consisted of 11 biographical information questions and 78 training needs topics. Data were collected from April 8 to May 27, 1983.

The statistical procedures used in analyzing data involved frequency distributions, factor analyses, analyses of variance, and multiple regression.

Findings. Factor analysis was used to group the training needs topics into constructs; eighteen constructs were identified. The analysis of variance and regression analysis revealed that:

1. There were significant differences between groups of positions and areas in which the respondents had experience on the Agricultural Systems, Agricultural Situations, Administrative Procedures, and Staff Development constructs.

2. Respondents with experience in different positions rated differently the importance of the Social Values and Structure, Communication Practices, Living Restriction in Host Country, Agricultural Development Assessment, Instructional Development, and Historical and Political Climates constructs.

3. The respondents with experience in various areas of the world perceived differently the values of the International Communication, Preparation of Electronic Mass Media Presentations, Cooperation with Sponsoring Agency, and Language constructs.

Information. For additional information, contact: Ben L. Byler, Professor, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, P.O. Drawer AV, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762, Telephone: (601) 325-3326.

SEESANG, Sunan. "The Role of Extension Workers of the National Agricultural Extension Project in Chainat, Thailand." Thesis, Master of Science, 1980, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. The purpose of this investigation was to determine the perceived task effectiveness of Extension workers in the National Agricultural Extension Project in Chainat, Thailand. Perceptions were collected from the Extension Workers themselves and from contact farmers with whom they worked.

Method. Two questionnaires were designed, one for the Extension workers in the project and the other for the contact farmers. There were 42 of 44 Extension workers who participated in this study and completed the questionnaires on March 14, 1980. One hundred and thirty contact farmers were randomly selected from 4,712. One hundred contact farmers responded to the questionnaire between March 20 to April 9, 1980.

The analyses performed on the data were computation of percentages, frequencies, central tendencies, standard deviation, t test, and stepwise multiple regression.

Findings. It was found that there was a significant difference in the perceptions of the Extension workers and the contact farmers toward the execution of teaching and the relationships between the Extension workers and farmers at the .05 level of significance. There was also a significant difference in the ratings of effectiveness of 14 of 45 tasks. Length of time in previous job and present job were the best predictors of the effectiveness of program planning. Furthermore, age of the Extension workers was the best predictor of effectiveness of the relationships between the Extension workers and contact farmers could be best predicted by age, educational major field, and occupation of the parents of Extension workers.

Information. For additional information, contact: Ronald A. Brown, Professor, Agricultural and Extension Education, Mississippi State University, Drawer AV, Mississippi State, MS 39762, Telephone: (601) 325-3326.

MANNEH, Baboucar. "The Role of the Extension Aids Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Gambia, for Project Support Communication." Master of Science Thesis, 1982, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The purpose of the study was to develop a plan of action that the Extension Aids Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Gambia can adopt in order to perform its communication task more effectively.

Method. The study was a library research and the literature was reviewed as it pertains to communication and its application to planned change.

Findings. The major conclusion is that the project support approach to communication is more effective than the wholesale approach. The project support approach requires conducting context analysis in order to formulate a communication strategy. Context analysis can enhance the effectiveness of this communication strategy through the establishment of source creditability, building rapport, and identifying common meanings of messages between the communicator and his/her audience.

The Extension Aids Unit can conduct audience analysis, organize rural radio clubs, train extension agents in communication techniques, make films, slides, and other visual aids, and bring about linkage of ideas in the messages of the different development agencies.

Information: For additional information contact: J. Robert Warmbrod, The Ohio State University, Rm. 208, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6321.

PONCE, Eliseo R. "Factors Influencing Agricultural Knowledge Adoption Level, Average Rice Yield, Participation Level, and Perception Level of Small-Scale Rice Farmers." Ph. D. Dissertation, 1981, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. This study examined the relationships between the sets of selected demographic and situational variables and the set of four outcome measures as a result of participating in the rural development program of Semahang Nayon by small-scale rice farmers in Leyte, Phillippines. The predictor variables consisted of three categorical and twenty-two numeric variables. The criterion variables were agricultural knowledge adoption level in rice production, average rice yield in cavans per hectare, participation level in the activities of the Samahang Nayon organization, and perception level about the future of the Samahang Nayon Organization.

Method. Through multi-stage sampling procedure, a random sample of 100 small-scale rice farmers who were members of the Samahang Nayon organization was drawn from each of the eastern and western parts of Leyte, Philippines. An interview schedule was developed and used to collect data from the respondents. Hypotheses of the study were tested by means of chi square tests, multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA), and canonical variate analysis.

Findings. The chi square test indicated a significant difference ($p \leq .005$) between the two groups of respondents in terms of land ownership and credit source. The MANOVA showed that eastern and western respondents were significantly different ($p = .0001$) from each other. Follow-up multiple comparison procedure showed that this difference was attributed to nine numeric predictor variables and two criterion variables.

A three-factor multivariate analysis of variance showed a significant main effect of geographic location and significant two-way interaction effects of (1) geographic location and land ownership and (2) land ownership and credit source on the set of four criterion variables. Significant effects were further investigated by means of a step-down three-way univariate analysis of variance. Geographic location significantly affected agricultural knowledge adoption level, average rice yield, and participation level of small-scale rice farmers. Geographic location had disordinal interaction with credit source that significantly affected perception level. Land ownership and credit source had two-way disordinal interaction effects on all criterion variables except agricultural knowledge adoption level.

Information. For additional information contact:
J. Robert Warmbrod, The Ohio State University, Rm. 208, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6321.

SHIBAH, Mohammed. "Analysis of the Agricultural Competencies Needed by the Farmers in Al-Hassa Oasis in Saudi Arabia." Ph.D. Dissertation, 1983, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. This was a descriptive correlational study designed to describe the agricultural competencies needed by the farmers in the Al-Hassa Oasis in Saudi Arabia and to determine which extension teaching techniques the farmers most preferred.

Method. A three-part questionnaire, developed and validated for this study, was employed to interview a sample population of the farmers in Al-Hassa in order to acquire the data necessary to meet the following objectives: to describe the farmers according to selected demographic characteristics; to identify the relative importance as perceived by the farmers, of specific agricultural competencies in six categories of agricultural practice and to identify the extent of knowledge the farmers possess about those competencies; to calculate the farmers' training needs using the Borich formula; to determine the relationship between the selected demographic characteristics of the farmers and their calculated training needs; and to identify selected extension teaching techniques that the farmers most preferred and to determine the relationships between demographic characteristics and preferred techniques.

Findings. The principal findings consist of rankings that show the agricultural competencies in which the farmers in Al-Hassa most need training and the extension teaching techniques by which they preferred to be taught. Low and negligible relationships were found between demographic characteristics and the training needs of the farmers; relationships were discovered between preferred techniques of teaching and the variables of literacy, age and farming status (full- or part-time). These findings should enable extension planners to formulate more directed programs in attempting to assist the farmers in Al-Hassa.

Information. For additional information contact:
L. H. Newcomb, The Ohio State University, Room 208, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6321.

EKPE, Ekpeni. "Some Effects of Crossbreeding on Reproductive and Productive Performance of Meat-Type Goats and Their Use in Production Programs in Nigeria." Master of Science Thesis, 1981, Utah State University, Logan.

Purpose The purpose of this study was to investigate some of the effects that crossbreeding—an intensive method—might have on reproductive and productive performance of straightbred Spanish (meat-type) does. This genotype was compared to the crossbred (Spanish X dairy) goats on the basis of body weight, fertility and prolificacy, and variables associated with their kids. Findings in this and other studies will be expected to contribute to general knowledge and serve as practical tools for goat production in Nigeria.

Method. This research was designed and carried out to measure reproductive and productive performance in the straightbred Spanish and Spanish X dairy goat as well as the birth weights and subsequent growth rates of the kid crosses. Comparisons were made between the two breeds or genotypes on the basis of (1) doe body weights at prebreeding and postpartum, fertility, and prolificacy and (2) kid birth weights, sex, type of birth, pre- and post-weaning body weights at monthly intervals, and feeding and carcass merit. Data for this part of the study were collected from 1978-1980 on a total of 142 does and 130 kids. The second part of the study involved the development of management and extension lesson plans for goat production through careful review of related literature.

Findings. Major findings include:

1. Significant differences in doe prebreeding and postpartum weights due to the effects of year ($p<.001$) and genotype ($p<.005$);
2. Differences in percent fertility mainly due to age of dam ($p<.05$);
3. Differences in male and female kid body weights at birth mainly due to genotype, date of kidding, and year ($p<.001$), and type of birth ($p<.005$);
4. Differences in kid body weights at weaning (5 months) due mainly to year ($p<.001$), genotype ($p<.005$), and type of birth ($p<.05$).

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Warren C. Foote, Supervisory Committee Chairman, ADVS Department, UMC 48, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322.

AL-MASHHADANY, Ahmad A. "A Program Planning Framework for the Agricultural Extension Service in Iraq." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1980, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. To develop a program planning framework for the Agricultural Extension Service in Iraq. The study was restricted to an evaluation and analysis of present extension program planning in Iraq as measured against the theoretical framework in an effort to close the gap between what is and what should be.

Method. The data for the study were collected in Iraq using three main data collection methods: direct observation, unstructured face-to-face interviews, and self-administered questionnaires. The data were described and interpreted philosophically in light of the ideal program planning framework, with the intent of obtaining insight into ways of improving present extension planning procedures in Iraq. Percentages were the only statistics employed in analyzing the data collected through the questionnaire, and used significantly as supportive evidence.

Findings. The concept and principles of extension program planning in Iraq are vague and unclear to the majority of the planning committee members in terms of the identification and comprehension of issues. This was due to the lack of both theoretical background and practical experience in the area of program planning by participants. Moreover, this study has discovered that most of the phases identified in the ideal framework (e.g., the process of collecting data and their accuracy for planning; the process of identifying needs and problems; identifying objectives, preparing a work plan, preparing a work schedule, and implementing and evaluating the programs) were not supported by extension directors or planning committee members involved in the Babylon agricultural conference. This is related to some existing major problems mentioned above, and the others involving the lack of specialized personnel to guide the process, the lack of professionals to carry out the planning programs, and the lack of actual field surveys to identify the real needs and problems of the people in the region.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

WISCONSIN

AROKOYO, Johnson O. "The Diffusion and Adoption of Recommended Agricultural Practices Among Farmers in the Northern States of Nigeria." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1981, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. To determine the Nigerian farmer's awareness and application knowledge of recommended agricultural practices and what major factors influence their adoption of such practices.

Method. Data were collected from 205 randomly selected farmers in the northern states of Nigeria using a pretested, structured interview schedule. Five hypotheses guided the analysis of the data. Data analysis employed frequency distributions, analysis of variance, Pearson correlation, and a stepwise multiple regression analysis.

Findings. Farmers were characterized by some degree of awareness and adoption, and partial application knowledge of recommended practices.

The most important sources of agricultural information were the extension agent, the agricultural shows and result demonstrations, the radio and other farmers.

Although the farmers did not perceive the recommended agricultural practices as highly relevant to their situations, they nevertheless perceived themselves as substantially involved in extension programming.

The major reasons hindering their adoption were: lack of capital, credit and labor; unavailability of inputs and lack of sufficient information and application knowledge. The major reasons motivating adoption included: the desire to improve production and standard of living and the availability of inputs, subsidies and incentives.

The variable most highly predictive of adoption was awareness of recommended practices.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

KEREGERO, Keregero Jackson G. "A Study for Identifying Critical Requirements for the Job of Extension Workers in Tanzania as a Basis for Developing a Strategy for Designing Training." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1981, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. To seek evidence that would lead to a clear identification and description of critical job requirements for Extension Workers; identify specific features in behaviors associated with interaction of these Workers with clientele; develop a classification system for on-the-job behaviors; identify specified characteristics of established Extension systems; test a procedure for determining what goes on in the job; and develop a strategy for designing training for Extension Workers.

Method. Data were primarily in the form of critical incidents collected from 75 individuals involved in Extension activities in Tanzania. Critical Incidents were collected by Partiipant-As-Observer and Critical Incident Techniques. Other data included opinions about specified characteristics of the Extension system obtained through interviews with 35 selected Extension work and staff training officials. Notes in diary form from the researcher's observations were also used.

Critical behaviors were determined in all incidents and categorized according to subjects available in training institutes and problems to which Extension Workers give attention. Critical requirements were inductively formulated from problem-oriented categories.

Findings. In general, there are no official job descriptions or guide for training of Extension workers in Tanzania. Basic Extension activities are fairly stable rather than transient. Most Extension activities in villages are initiated by Extension workers in response to instructions handed down by superiors. The most useful way of describing behaviors of Extension workers for training purposes is in terms of problems that exist in the reality of the Extension work environment. Critical areas of the job of Extension workers include: diagnosing problems and needs; interpreting Extension job and policy; recognizing unique situations and responding in ways typically beyond the normal repertoire of things covered during training; developing groups and collective activities; conducting intentional premeditated efforts to facilitate change; dealing with identified problems and needs of clientele and dispensing technological information and advice. These represent what goes on in the job. What is determined as critical to be learned by Extension workers from on-the-job behaviors represents what training may seek to achieve. However, educational purposes to be served through training may provide clues about other essential elements.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

WINCONSIN

MADE, Joseph M. "A Philosophical Framework for Analyzing Agricultural and Rural Development Programs for Peasant Farmers: Application to Agricultural and Rural Development Programs." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1982, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. To develop a working philosophy for the development of Agricultural Extension Education and Services programs in Zimbabwe which will reach the peasant farming sector.

Method. This study analyzed the underlying assumptions and philosophy of the past governments (1926-1980) and their policies toward the peasant sector.

The study looked at the assumptions and philosophy of Agricultural Extension Education and Services to determine how they changed, or did not change, concurrently with government policies, and the effects of this relationship on peasant production and organization. This study also examined the condition of the peasant sector, to understand each aspect of peasant production.

Havens (1972) and Apps (1973) frameworks were used in this study. Havens' broad framework to development helped this study to identify a Marxist approach, grounded in materialistic philosophy, which provided a framework for analyzing the peasant sector, as a part of a definite class within the Zimbabwean society. Apps' framework aided in identifying the broad areas which need a working philosophy.

This study was guided by research methodologies outlined by Apps (1973 and 1979), Havens (1972 and 1979) and Sheptulin (1980). Secondary data were used in this study (quantitative and qualitative). Dialectics formed the major basis of this study's analysis and synthesis. Dialectics had the following functions: ideological, epistemological and methodological.

Findings. The three Acts examined restricted African peasants' access to land, capital and power during the period 1926-1980. Agricultural and Extension Services did not effectively deal with the problems of the peasants.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

MARIANO, Sinesio M. "The Relationship of Decision Participation with Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment in the University of the Philippines at Los Banos Extension." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1982, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. To investigate the relationship of decision participation with job satisfaction and organizational commitment of extension faculty in the University of the Philippines at Los Banos (UPLB). The social systems theory, decision theory, and concepts of job satisfaction and organizational commitment provided the theoretical framework for this study.

Four hypotheses were tested: (1) There is a significant difference between the actual and desired level of decision participation of UPLB extension faculty; (2) There is no significant relationship between the independent variable, decision participation, and the dependent variables, job satisfaction and organizational commitment; (3) there is no significant relationship between the 10 intervening variables and actual decision participation, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment. The 10 intervening variables are: age, sex, education, position, tenure, number of years in UPLB, number of years in university extension, perceived influence on decision at the university level, perceived influence on decision at the college level, and perceived influence on decision at the department level; and (4) the intervening variables do not significantly differ in their power to explain variances in actual decision participation, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment.

Method. To empirically test the hypotheses, a four-part survey instrument was administered among 85 UPLB extension faculty. The data were analyzed with the following statistics: descriptive analysis, paired t-test, Pearson correlation, and multiple regression. The Cronbach Alpha was used to test the reliability coefficients of the questionnaires.

Findings. The findings show that in all of the 20 decision issues, there was a significant greater desire of the respondents to participate in decision-making than their actual participation. A significant positive relationship existed between six out of 20 job facet satisfaction and the respondents' actual decision participation. Two out of 15 organizational commitment items were significantly related to the respondents' actual decision participation. Of the 10 intervening variables, five were significantly related to actual decision participation; two with job satisfaction; and three with organizational commitment. Moreover, they varied in their power to explain variances in actual decision participation, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

WISCONSIN

MATTEE, Amon Z. "The Use of Schools for Socioeconomic Transformation: A Study of Tanzanian Secondary School Students' Beliefs, Attitudes and Aspirations Toward Farming and Rural Life." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1983, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. The purpose of the study was to assess Tanzanian secondary students' beliefs, attitudes and aspirations regarding farming and rural life, and how these relate to school agricultural experiences and to individual student situational characteristics.

Method. Data were secured through a structured questionnaire administered to a sample of 867 Tanzanian government secondary school students. The analysis tested the relationship between the independent variables and students' beliefs, attitudes and aspirations toward farming and rural life.

Findings. Students' beliefs were mainly positive while their attitudes were either positive or neutral. About one-third of the students aspired to agricultural careers and half of them preferred working in the rural areas.

Students with practical school agricultural experiences were more likely to hold positive beliefs, students' beliefs were more strongly related to home background characteristics.

Students with practical school agricultural experiences were more likely to hold positive attitudes. Likewise, male and lower grade students were more likely to hold positive attitudes. Students' attitudes were not related to home background characteristics.

Generally, school agriculture seemed to influrnce students' aspirations toward rural-based agricultural occupations. But as students progressed up the academic hierarchy their aspirations shifted progressively to urban non-agricultural occupations.

Although school agriculture may help in reorienting students' expectations toward rural and agricultural occupations, its effectiveness is severely limited since schools continue to be the sole basis for recruitment to elite positions and as such continue to socialize students toward more elitist expectations, contrary to policy objectives.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

WISCONSIN

MELIE, Edith E. "Returning Nigerian and American College Women: A Cross-cultural Analysis of Their Motivational Orientations." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1980, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. The major purpose of the study was twofold: (1) to determine the motivational orientations of adult women returning to college in Nigeria and (2) to compare the motivational orientations of Nigerian and American women returnees.

Method. The Nigerian data were collected through survey from returning women in the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. A three-part instrument elicited demographic data, importance ratings of reasons for reentry and outcomes of reentry. Data analyses utilized frequency distributions, chi square tests, analysis of variance and the Pearson correlation analysis.

Findings. The returning Nigerian women consisted of younger, single and married women with children ranging from one to eight while the American women were mostly older, married or divorced or separated, with family size ranging from one to four children. For both groups income levels varied, but the American women were relatively more affluent. Returnees on both sides reported favorable attitudes toward returning to school from significant others. For both groups, "marriage" was the most important reason given for interruption from formal education.

The reasons for reentry given by Nigerian women were categorized into the motivations and "inner directed career or professional advancement" had the highest in importance rating of all. Other motivations in order of importance ratings were "economic security," "cognitive interest," "self improvement," "social welfare," "career or professional preparation," "other-directed professional advancement," "social conformity," "social contact," and "escape from certain activities or situations." The American women had similar motivations but most of them differed significantly in importance ratings from the ratings given by the Nigerian women, indicating cultural differences in motivational situations rather than the fundamentals. "Social contact" and "escape from certain situations" were more important motivations for the single and unmarried Nigerians and for the older, married American women. "Economic security" and "self fulfillment" were more important for the single American women. These were also the most important motivations for the Nigerian women. However, age and marital status did not make any difference in their importance ratings. Both American and Nigerian groups reported generally positive results of reentry although there were few negative outcomes.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

SAIL, Rahim Md. "Clients' Commitment to a Project in a Group Farming Organization: A Study of FELDA Schemes in Malaysia." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1983, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. To determine the level of commitment of FELDA's Stage III and Stage IV settlers to managing their own schemes after completing their loan repayments to FELDA. The specific objectives of the study were to determine the relationships between settlers' commitment to the scheme and: (1) personal characteristics variables (age, tenure, and education); (2) FELDA organized work experience variables; and (3) settler organized work experience variables. Another objective of the study was to compare which type of work experiences (those organized by the settlers or those organized by FELDA) was more effective in predicting settlers' commitment to the scheme.

Method. For the purpose of the study, Peninsular Malaysia was divided into three zones: east, south, and north zones. Data were collected through personal interviews with 189 settlers: 72 of them were selected from the east zone, 71 from the south, and 46 from the north. The data were analyzed using the following statistical procedures: the Pearson 'r' correlations, measure of central tendencies, and the Z (normal curve) values computed from the correlated Pearson 'r' correlations.

Findings. The results indicated that: (1) Demographic variables did not predict settlers' commitment to the scheme. Therefore, demographic variables are not critical in determining whether or not the settlers are willing to manage their scheme in the future; (2) The FELDA organized work experience variables were effective in predicting settlers' commitment to the scheme. The settlers perceive FELDA as an authority and a credible source of knowledge regarding scheme management; (3) The settler organized work experience variables were effective predictors of settlers' commitment to the scheme. The settlers perceive the work experiences which they have acquired from taking part in the settler organized work experiences have increased their levels of commitment toward the scheme; (4) The FELDA organized work experiences seemed to be more effective than the settler organized work experiences in predicting settlers' commitment to the scheme.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 255 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

PERSONNEL/ STAFF DEVELOPMENT

SQUIRE, Patrick Joseph. "Factors Influencing State of Arizona Cooperative Extension 4-H Agents to Leave Their Profession." Master of Science Thesis, 1982, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Purpose. The purpose of the study was to identify the factors that influenced State of Arizona Cooperative Extension 4-H agents to leave their profession between 1970 and 1981.

Method. A population comprised of 21 current and 32 former State of Arizona Cooperative Extension 4-H agents was utilized in the study. Data were collected via a mailed questionnaire.

Findings. Salary, weekend and evening meetings and pay per hour of work had "very much influence" on the former 4-H agents' decision to leave their profession. Current 4-H agents also indicated that salary, weekend and evening meetings and pay per hour might influence 4-H agents to leave their profession in Arizona. Working with youth to achieve goals and awards had more influence on both the former and current 4-H agents to enter 4-H as a profession than salary or their parents. Majority of the former 4-H agents who were employed at older ages (i.e., 28 years of age and above) tended to stay longer in the 4-H profession than those employed at younger ages (i.e., between 21-27 years of age).

Information. For additional information, contact:
Dr. Floyd G. McCormick, Department Head, Agricultural Education Department, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, 85721, Telephone: (602) 621-1523.

ARIZONA

ZURBRICK, Phillip R. "Agricultural Education Graduates, The University of Arizona 1971-1982." Staff Study, Department of Agricultural Education, Research Report 4, 1982, The University of Arizona, Tucson.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to summarize and analyze the annual occupational survey of agricultural education graduates of The University of Arizona.

Method. Responses to the annual mailed survey of department graduates were summarized and analyzed to determine occupational status, economic information and to project future salaries.

Findings. A total of 72.9% of the graduates of the department have taught vocational agriculture for one or more years. A comparison of the percentage of females who have taught shows little difference (73.3%) from the department average. The 118 graduates on which data were available indicates that they were employed in 34 different job titles.

Economically, beginning salaries of vocational agriculture teachers have not kept pace with the consumer price index. The average annual percentage change in beginning salaries of vocational agriculture teachers from 1971 to 1980 was 6.9% in Arizona while the consumer price index averaged 11.2% increase annually. Salaries of experienced vocational agriculture teachers have, in fact, outpaced the increase in the consumer price index slightly over the same period. Both beginning teacher salaries and those of experienced teachers are projected based upon the past ten year period.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Floyd G. McCormick, Department Head, Agricultural Education Department, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, 85721, Telephone: (602) 621-1523.

BEEMAN, Carl E., Cheek, Jimmy G., McGhee, Max B., and Grygotis, Ellen M. "Professional Competencies Needed By Extension Agents in the Florida Cooperative Extension Service." A Report of Research, 1979, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to identify and verify the professional competencies needed by extension agents in Florida.

Method. The population for this study consisted of county and multi-county extension agents and state staff members of the Florida Cooperative Extension Service. Two-hundred and fifty-four extension agents and 15 state staff members were identified, constituting the population investigated.

In order to obtain requisite information, closed form opinionnaires were developed, field tested, and refined to obtain data from county and multi-county agents and state staff members. Questionnaires were received from 214 (84 percent) of the county and multi-county staff and 10 (67 percent) of the state staff members.

Findings. The major findings of the report were: Of the 158 competencies studied, incumbent extension agents recognized one (1 percent) as very low to low in importance, 33 (20 percent) as low to moderate in importance, 72 (46 percent) as moderate to high in importance, and 52 (33 percent) as high to very high in importance; State staff members rated five (3 percent) of the competencies as low to moderate in importance, 46 (29 percent) as moderate to high in importance, and 107 (68 percent) as high to very high in importance; State staff members rated all competency categories higher than did incumbent agents. In addition, significant differences existed at the .05 level between incumbent agents and state staff members relative to the six competency categories.

Information. For additional information, contact: Carl E. Beeman, Professor and Chairman, Dept. of Ag. & Ext. Ed., University of Florida, 305 Rolfs Hall, Gainesville, Florida 32611, Telephone: (904) 392-0502.

CHURCH, Leon J. "Factors that Influence Decision to Stay or Leave Idaho Cooperative Extension Service." Paper, Master of Science, 1979, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Purpose. To determine factors which influence staff members to leave or stay in the Idaho Cooperative Extension Service. Secondary objectives were to determine if age, sex, present employment, present income, area of responsibility or district location had any effect on reasons for either staying or leaving the Extension Service. Spouse's attitude toward the Cooperative Extension Service was analyzed.

Method. A questionnaire was mailed to 56 persons who had resigned from the Idaho Cooperative Extension Service between January 1, 1974, and December 31, 1978. A random sample of 56 present staff members who had served the Idaho Cooperative Extension Service a minimum of 4 years was also mailed a questionnaire. The groups were asked to rate 25 factors according to the level of influence it had on their decision to stay or quit the Idaho Cooperative Extension Service. Results were computed using the mean for each factor and standard deviation from that mean. An analysis of variance was also run on the respondents grouped by sex, present employment, present income, area of responsibility and district location. A Scheffe' post-hoc test was used to determine which category differed from the other(s).

Findings. The results indicated that Idaho Cooperative Extension Employees enjoy the informal nature of the organization. Factors which they feel are most influential reasons for staying with their jobs are freedom to plan and carry out their own program, diversity of day-to-day tasks and organizing events and activities. Respondents also indicated community, relations with public (adult), relations with youth, responsibility associated with job, civil service retirement and flexibility of working hours all influenced staff to stay with the Extension Service.

They are least influenced by factors over which they have little control, such as reporting system, evaluation systems and state administered programs. The characteristic of "being one's own boss" is an important factor for an Extension worker to do a successful job.

Information. For additional information, contact:
Leon J. Church, Extension Agent, Ada County, 5880 Glenwood Avenue, Boise, Idaho 83714, Telephone: (208) 377-2107.

MOORE, Jeanne Ellen. "Teamwork in County Extension Programming." Thesis, Master of Science, 1983, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. To identify a concept of teamwork which is applicable to the county Extension situation. More specifically to present a working definition of teamwork which will offer Extension staff guidelines for performing as cohesive, interdependent, interdisciplinary programming teams within their respective counties.

Method. The research methodology was twofold. The first part involved a review of the literature on group dynamics. Characteristics of effective small groups as well as management approaches which support positive teamwork relationships were identified. The second part of the methodology was a post hoc analysis of data, gathered from twenty-four informal case study interviews. The interviews were conducted with a representative sample of selected Extension personnel. Answers to the following questions were sought: 1) What is the nature of the working relationships among county Extension staff? 2) What influences these working relationships? Data was examined according to the literature findings to identify: 1) how interviewees operate in dividing responsibilities, making decisions 2) the atmosphere which exists within the offices of those interviewed 3) interviewees' feelings about their relationships and their thoughts about how they should be operating as a team 4) factors which influence working relationships.

Findings. Teamwork efforts among staff involved two dimensions - task oriented relationships and process oriented relationships. Teamwork was not easily conceptualized as one particular type of relationship. Four general types of task oriented relationships were described, although the study concluded that teamwork involved a continuum (range) of alternative working relationships. Various levels of teamwork involvement ranging from individualized efforts to mutual efforts existed. The important dimension of teamwork which allowed for flexibility in choosing from among this range of relationships was an underlying climate of openness - trust, caring, support, and open communication.

Factors which influence working relationships include concerns about the organizational structure of Extension as well as relate to the skills and attitudes of individual Extension staff members.

Information. For additional information, contact Jeanne Moore, B-10 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011. Telephone: (515) 294-8802.

LOUISIANA

FONTENOT, JR., Daniel. "A Curriculum for Training Extension Professionals in Energy Conservation Education." Paper, Doctor of Education, 1982, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To develop a curriculum for inservice training of agents engaged in energy conservation education.

Method. The study included 20 states: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Data were provided by 149 agents through a questionnaire survey. The information was analyzed in four areas: distribution of personal and job-related characteristics, analysis of knowledge level, analysis of the need for a discipline in the curriculum, and analysis of gap between knowledge level and expressed need for training.

One extension specialist from each state served as liaison and intermediary in data collection. The population included all extension professionals in the 20-state area whose assignment called for considerable time devoted to energy education. An analysis of variance using the F-test furnished a measure of significance of the difference between means.

Findings. The study revealed that agents had a need for learning all the concepts and disciplines studied. Equally important was the finding that agents had a training requirement in all concepts and disciplines. There were differences significant enough to recommend different approaches for meeting the training demands of the younger and older people. Women were more knowledgeable than men in the discipline of home economics and comfort, but men responded at a higher knowledge level than women in HVAC and buildings, economics and management, thermal science, and agriculture and transportation. Agents in physical sciences had lesser training requirements in all disciplines, agents from different geographic regions had meaningful differences in training requirements in the disciplines of HVAC and buildings, thermal science, and economics and management. Important differences were found in agents' training requirements for above disciplines. Less experienced agents had greater training requirements in all disciplines.

Information. For additional information, contact: Daniel Fontenot, Jr., Associate Specialist, State Office, Knapp Hall, University Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, telephone: 504/388-2196.

LITTLE, Bruce. "Selected Virginia Cooperative Extension Service's Professional Personnel's Perceptions of Concepts and Competencies in Extension Program Development." Paper, Ed.D. Dissertation, 1981, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. The overall purpose of this study was to determine whether there were significant differences in the perceptions of selected Extension Agents, Unit Chairmen, and District Staff relative to Extension Program Development. Secondary objectives were to determine the perceived importance of specific concepts related to local Extension Program Development, the Extension Agents, Unit Chairmen, and District Staff's perception as to the degree of understanding of the concepts and competencies needed by local people formally involved in developing the local unit's Extension program. To examine the differences in perception among the subjects on Extension Program Development.

Method. The population was identified as Extension Agents, Unit Chairmen, and District Staff of the Virginia Cooperative Extension Service. From this population, 295 questionnaires were used representing 70 percent of the 423 mailed out.

Findings. The results indicated that there was strong agreement of perception in four concept categories (Institutional Framework, Organizational Base, Program Action and Program Evaluation). There was lack of statistical significance in perception in all six categories. Respondents with Masters and/or Doctorate degrees ranked the concept and competency categories higher than those with lower degrees. There was agreement as to degree of understanding needed by local (non-extension) individuals of the concept categories. Extension agents from urban units considered the degree of understanding needed by local individuals of the six concepts categories to be higher than did Extension agents from rural units.

Information. For additional information, contact: Bruce Little, 1940 Greenfield Drive, Richmond, Virginia 23235.

BROOKS, Leon R. "Assessing Florida's County Extension Agents Perception of In-Service Training Needs." Dissertation, Doctor of Philosophy, 1982, University of Maryland, College Park.

Purpose. To determine the in-service training needs of Florida's County Extension Agents as perceived by the agents themselves and state extension administrators and specialists.

Method. A questionnaire was mailed to 307 county extension agents and 191 state administrators and specialists. The instruments used were Likert Scales which focused on the nine major areas of training identified by the Extension Committe on Organization and Policy (ECOP). Those areas were: (1) Understanding Extension Organization and Administration (2) Understanding the Communication Process (3) Understanding the Social System within the County (4) Understanding the Thinking Process (5) Understanding the Human Development Process (6) Understanding the Educational Process (7) Understanding the Program Planning and Development Process (8) Research and Evaluation and (9) Technical Knowledge in Program Areas. The results were analyzed by Spearman Rank Order Correlation Statistics.

Findings. Spearman Rank Order Correlation statistics showed a moderate relationship between Florida's County and State Extension Staff perception of degree of importance for the nine major areas of training. A high relationship was found to exist between county and state staff perception of degree of competence for the nine major areas of training. When degree of importance and degree of competence comparison were made for combined staffs county staff and state staff, inverse relationships were found to exist for those three groups. Overall, greater degree of competence perception was found to be associated with greater years employed.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Clifford Nelson-Chairman, University of Maryland, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, Symons Hall, room 022Q, College Park, Md. 20742, Telephone: (301) 454-3738.

GRAHAM, Donna L. "The Relationship of Personality Types of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service Faculty to Job Satisfaction and Performance." Dissertation, Doctor of Philosophy, 1983, University of Maryland, College Park.

Purpose. To investigate the relationships between personality types, job satisfaction and performance ratings of the faculty members of the Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service. In addition, the relationship of pre-employment data and performance of certain faculty members were analyzed.

Method. A questionnaire was mailed to the total professional faculty on full-time appointment with the Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service during August, 1982. The instruments used were the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) and the Cornell Job Descriptive Index (GDI). Data were analyzed by chi-square tests, analysis of variance and multiple regression. Frequency distributions and measures of central tendency were also calculated.

Findings. The results indicated that the Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service faculty members were found to be primarily sensing, thinking and judging types with slightly more introverts than extroverts. Differences of type were found between males and females, by subject, matter assignments, and administrative responsibilities. The factors of work, supervision and people had the highest correlations with the overall measure of job satisfaction. Pay and promotional opportunities contributed the least. Overall, there were no differences in satisfaction of county and state faculty, males and females, or by subject matter assignments.

Information. For additional information, contact: Dr. Clifford Nelson-Chairman, University of Maryland, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, Symons Hall, room 0220, College Park, Md. 20742, Telephone: 454-3738.

MARYLAND

SMITH, Norman G. "The Perceived Management System as Related to Job Satisfaction in the Maryland Cooperative Extension Service." Dissertation, Doctor of Philosophy, 1980, University of Maryland, College Park.

Purpose. To determine if there is a relationship between the perceived management system in the Maryland Cooperative Extension Service and faculty job satisfaction.

Method. A mail questionnaire was sent to 277 faculty members with a response rate of 96.0%. The instruments used the "County Extension Agents' Job Satisfaction Inventory", and the "Organizational Characteristics Scale." Data were analyzed by Pearson's product-moment correlations which determined the relationship between the perceived management system and job satisfaction. Analysis of variance and T-tests were applied to means of subgroups within the population and were used to compare present perceptions of management systems and job satisfaction with that expressed by the faculty three years ago.

Results. Analysis revealed that the higher the degree of participation within the management system, the greater the job satisfaction. Of the seven organizational variables studied, the variable relation to interaction was found to rank highest as a predictor of job satisfaction. A significant difference (.001) exists between present and desired level of participation in Extension. No significant differences were found relating to perceived management systems by faculty who differed in position, program responsibility, tenure age, sex or education. Faculty job satisfaction was significantly less than three years ago. The source of their dissatisfaction was found to be primarily among county faculty.

Information. For additional information, contact Dr. Clifford Nelson-Chairman, University of maryland, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, Symons Hall, Room 0220, College Park, Md. 20742, Telephone: (301) 454-3738.

MARYLAND

SMITH, Sandra L. "The Perceived Job Satisfaction of Clerical Workers in the Maryland Cooperative Extension Service." Thesis, Master of Science, 1981, University of Maryland, College Park.

Purpose. To determine if there is a relationship between factors in the working environment and job satisfaction among Maryland Cooperative Extension Service clerical workers.

Method. Through the use of a mail questionnaire, the Job Descriptive Index, and a self-rating satisfaction scale, 171 secretaries were surveyed, with a response rate of 80.7%. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance techniques. The level of significance was set at .05.

Findings. Pearson's product moment correlations revealed that all five factors examined contributed significantly to the overall perception of job satisfaction. Among total MCES support staff, supervision provided the highest level of satisfaction, followed by co-worker relationships, the work itself and pay. The factor of promotion was ranked the lowest of the five factors, and was the least satisfying aspect of the job.

County staff were significantly more satisfied than state. Married staff members and those staff members for whom this salary was not the primary source of income were significantly more satisfied. MCES support staff were significantly less satisfied with pay and promotion than were female clerical workers.

Information. For additional information, contact Dr. Clifford Nelson-Chairman, University of Maryland, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, Symons Hall, room 0220, College Park, Md. 20742, Telephone: (301) 454-3738.

WELLS, Kendra B. "Perceived Job Satisfaction of 4-H and Youth Agents Employed by the Maryland Cooperative Extension Service." Thesis, Master of Science, 1982, University of Maryland, College Park.

Purpose. Investigate four Herzberg job satisfaction factors and to determine specific aspects of these factors which contribute to the overall level of job satisfaction of 4-H and Youth Agents in the Maryland Cooperative Extension Service. Demographic data were used to develop profiles of the most and least satisfied 4-H agents.

Method. A mail survey was sent to all 52 4-H and Youth Agents employed by the Maryland Cooperative Extension Service. A 100% response rate was obtained. Milliken's "Extension Worker's Job Satisfaction Inventory was used to collect the data. The instrument provided data regarding agent responses on a four point Likert scale to 47 job satisfaction items. Demographic data on sex, age and tenure were also collected. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and spearman rho correlation coefficients. Mean scores were used for statistical analysis.

Results. The mean score of 4-H Agent job satisfaction based on Herzberg factors was 2.55 on a four point scale. The four factors ranked from most to least satisfying for 4-H Agents were recognition, supervision, advancement and working conditions. No real difference existed in the levels of job satisfaction for males and females. Agents 40 years of age and over were most satisfied. Job satisfaction was highest for agents with a Masters degree and lowest for agents with a degree or coursework beyong the Master's level. 4-H Agent job satisfaction dropped sharply between the fourth and fifth years of employment. One third of the 4-H Agents had a total Herzberg job satisfaction score in the dissatisfied range.

Information. For additional information, contact Dr. Clifford Nelson-Chairman, University of Maryland, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, Symons Hall, Room 0220, College Park Md. 20742, Telephone: (301) 454-3738.

MARYLAND

YEISER, Gail P. "Professional Competencies Needed By 4-H Extension Agents. As acquired During Preservice, First Year and Continuing Inservice Training." Thesis, Master of Science, 1982, University of Maryland, College Park.

Purpose. To identify competencies that are needed by a 4-H extension agent at the entry level; by the end of the first year of employment; or later in one's career through graduate school and inservice training.

Method. A survey was mailed to a stratified random sample of 200 4-H extension agents nationwide. The survey instrument was developed by reviewing, condensing, and combining training guides and competency lists found in the literature. It consisted of 450 competency statements in twelve categories. Data on the demographic variables of region, tenure, discipline, area of undergraduate degree, possession of a master's degree and prior professional positions were also collected. The SPSS computer program was used to analyze the data.

Results. Ninety-two percent of the competencies listed were felt to be needed at some time in the career of a 4-H extension agent by 90-100% of the respondents. A three part self-asessment instrument consisting of 447 competency statements was also developed. Competencies were classified according to acquisition time in the agent's career, ie, undergraduate preservice training; first year of employment; and graduate school/inservice training.

The self-assessment instrument has potential use in recruiting, re-evaluation and standardization of entry requirements and preservice and in service training. Three self-assessment scales are presented.

Information. For additional information contact Dr. Clifford Nelson-Chairman, University of Maryland, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, Symons Hall, Room 0220, College Park, Md. 20742, Telephone: (301) 454-3738.

BOWEN, Blannie E. "Microcomputer Competencies Needed by Cooperative Extension Service Agents and Vocational Agriculture Teachers in Mississippi." Staff Study, 1983, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. The primary purpose of this study was to identify and validate the computer technology competencies needed by county Extension agents (agriculture, 4-H, and home economics) and vocational agriculture teachers in Mississippi. A secondary objective was to explore the most cost effective methods of delivering the competencies.

Method. The available literature was reviewed to identify computer competencies needed by educators and agricultural professionals. This body of knowledge was very limited and no study was found that identified the competencies for the two groups under study. Using the microcomputer competencies identified by other researchers for general educators, an instrument was developed to determine which competencies were needed by the agents and vocational agriculture teachers. A panel of five nationally known consultants was used to validate the essential competencies. Three rounds of deliberation were used so the consultants could review and revise their opinions before reaching a final decision on the needed competencies. A national survey was conducted to determine the types of courses and inservice activities being offered for the agents and teachers.

Findings. One major finding was that 78 microcomputer competencies were essential for the Extension agents. The competencies were in the following six categories: Agricultural and Extension Applications (16), Awareness and Literacy (23), Hardware (17), Instructional Applications (2), Programming (9), and Software (11). There were 104 essential competencies for the teachers: Agricultural and Extension Applications (15), Awareness and Literacy (24), Hardware (17), Instructional Applications (11), Programming (26), and Software (11). Significant agreement ($p<.05$) was found on four of the six categories when the agents and teachers were compared on the competencies they need. The two exceptions were in the Agricultural and Extension Applications and the Instructional Applications categories. These findings suggests that vastly different competencies in these two categories are needed by agents and teachers, but similar competencies are needed in the other four categories.

Information. For additional information, contact: Blannie E. Bowen, Associate Professor and Extension Training Officer, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, P. O. Drawer AV, Mississippi State, MS 39762. Telephone (601) 325-3326.

MISSISSIPPI

CANTRELL, Myrla J. "An Assessment of Attitudes, Needs, and Delivery System for Microcomputer Applications by Agricultural and Extension Educators in Mississippi." Doctoral Dissertation, 1982, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. To assess the attitudes, knowledge, and skills of Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service county field staff and secondary vocational agriculture instructors in regard to the use of microcomputer technology. An additional purpose was to assess the needs and desired methods for obtaining training for use of microcomputers in their programs.

Method. The population consisted of 252 Extension professional field staff and 262 secondary vocational agriculture instructors in Mississippi. A sample of 309 of the educators was drawn. The data were collected from 252 of the sampling units for an 81.6 percent return.

Statistical techniques included measures of central tendency, measures of variability, and measures of association. The Chi-square test for independence, parametric and nonparametric one-way analyses of variance, and multiple regression analysis were used in the data analyses.

Findings. Based on the findings, the following conclusions were made about the perceptions of microcomputer technology by agricultural and extension educators in Mississippi: (1) Participants had a favorable attitude toward microcomputers. However, more positive attitudes were expressed by participants who either had previously used a computer or had participated in some type of microcomputer training. (2) Based on frequency of responses by the participants, information storage and retrieval was indicated as the major category of use for the microcomputer. (3) Participants preferred a voluntary training program for microcomputer use and they viewed themselves as having primary responsibility for acquiring the training. (4) Participants are very willing to participate in training in the use of microcomputers, although, it may not be a priority for many of them. (5) Microcomputer training opportunities are preferred prior to acquiring a microcomputer for use within programs.

Information. For more information contact: Dr. Joy Cantrell, Agricultural and Extension Education, Armsby Building, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, Telephone: (814) 865-1688.

MISSISSIPPI

CRANE, Jean B. "The Interrelationship of Self-Concept and Performance and Selected Characteristics of Extension 4-H Youth Agents Within the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service." Doctoral Dissertation, 1981, Mississippi State University.

Purpose. To determine the interrelationship of the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service (MCES) 4-H youth agents' self-concept as measured by the Tennessee Self Concept Scale (TSCS) and performance as measured by the MCES Performance Evaluation Instrument with selected characteristics.

Method. The population for this study consisted of the 78 4-H youth agents who were employed by MCES as of March 1, 1980. Data were collected through the use of the Tennessee Self Concept Scale and the MCES Performance Evaluation Instrument. Statistical procedures used included measures of central tendencies, frequencies, percentages and stepwise multiple regression.

Findings. Analysis of the data revealed that no significant correlations existed between any of the scales related to Personal Self, Physical Self, Family Self, Moral-Ethical Self, and Social Self and performance of the MCES 4-H youth agents.

When the stepwise multiple regression technique was used, no combination of self-concept variables were significantly related to overall performance of respondents. The set of five self-concept variables used as predictors explained only 2.86 percent of the variance in overall performance.

Only one variable, gender, explained a statistically significant portion of the variance. Female agents tended to score higher than males on the performance rating. All the variables in the predictor set, including gender, educational level, tenure, race, age, district location, Personal Self, Physical Self, Family Self, Social Self, and Total Positive collectively explained 24.33 percent of the variance in overall performance. The self-concept variables of Self-Criticism and Moral-Ethical Self were not related enough to the performance measurement to enter the prediction equation.

Information. Contact: Jean B. Crane, District Leader of 4-H Programs, Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service, 2 Montgomery Drive, Mississippi State, MS 39762, Telephone: (601) 325-3362.

MISSISSIPPI

FLICK, Melinda B. (Brewer, Melinda). "A Study to Determine Career Commitment and Family Continuance Patterns of Female Secretarial Employees of the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service at Mississippi State University." Thesis, Master of Science, 1981, Mississippi State University.

Purpose. The purpose was to determine the career commitment and family continuance patterns of female secretarial employees of the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service at Mississippi State University. A secondary purpose was to determine the relationship of selected demographic variables to career commitment and family continuance patterns.

Method. The questionnaires were mailed on April 27, 1981, to the 87 female secretarial employees of the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service at Mississippi State University. As of May 1, 1981, the deadline identified by the researcher, 74.4 percent of the 87 females had responded. A second questionnaire, was mailed to those who had not responded by May 8, 1981. The final cut off date was May 25, 1981. At that time 81, or 93.1 percent, of the population had responded. The questionnaire consisted of two sections. Section I (10 questions) requested demographic information and Section II requested identification of specific attitudes on the importance of a career and family by the respondents.

Analysis of the data involved the computation of frequencies and percentages. Cross tabulation analysis was conducted to determine the relationship of the demographic information to career commitment and family continuance patterns. The chi square was used as the test for significance on the cross tabulations.

Findings. The findings indicated that 63, or 77.8 percent, of the secretarial employees were married. One-third have a high career commitment level. Fifty-two, or 64.2 percent, of the secretarial employees indicated a high level of job satisfaction. They were satisfied with their decision to have children and the major factor in the decision to have children was personal need/fulfillment. Fifty-five, or 67.9 percent, of the respondents have no plans for additional children. Single or divorced employees tend to have a higher career commitment than those who are married or widowed. Increased age, length of married life, and present family size of the secretarial employees tend to decrease family continuance patterns.

Information. For additional information contact: The Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, P. O. Drawer AV, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762, Telephone: (601) 325-3326.

GRAHAM, Frances Craft. "Job Stress in Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service County Personnel as Related to Age, Gender, District, Tenure, Position and Perceived Leadership Behavior of Immediate District Program Leader." Dissertation, Doctor of Education, 1982, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. (1) To determine the relationship of the variables of age, gender, district, tenure, and position in Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service to stress as measured by Kahn's Job Related Tension Index; (2) To determine the relationship between job stress and the employee's perception of immediate district supervisor's leadership behavior (Initiation Structure and Consideration) as measured by the Leader Behavior Description Questionnaire (LBDQ).

Method. Data were collected through the use of Kahn's Job Related Tension Index and the Leader Behavior Description Questionnaire (LBDQ). The sample studies consisted of ninety professional county employees (thirty county agents, thirty home economists, and thirty youth agents) in the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service selected on a random stratified basis. The sample rated their immediate district program leader in terms of leadership behavior. They also completed the Job Related Tension Index in order to determine the amount of job stress.

Findings. Analysis of the data revealed no significant correlations between any of the variables of age, gender, district, and tenure and the variable job stress. The stepwise multiple regression provided no combination of the variables significantly related to job stress.

One-way analysis of variance revealed no significant difference between the different positions' amount of job stress. Significant correlations existed between the employee's job stress and the LBDQ scores of the district program leader's behavior. As Initiation Structure and Consideration scores of the district program leader increased, the job stress scores decreased.

Information. For additional information, contact: Frances C. Graham, Housing Specialist, Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service, P. O. Box 5405, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762, Telephone: (601) 325-3082.

MISSISSIPPI

KITTRELL, David L. "A Follow-Up Study of 1974-80 Baccalaureate Degree Graduates in Agricultural and Extension Education at Mississippi State University." Staff Study, 1981, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. To describe the general employment status and evaluate the undergraduate curriculum requirements from perceptions of Bachelor of Science Degree Graduates in Agricultural and Extension Education (AEE) at Mississippi State University.

Method. Data were collected by mail questionnaire from graduates completing requirements for the bachelor's degree between January, 1974, and December, 1980. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Eighty-two percent or 136 of the graduates responded in the study and no major differences were found in the population and a sample of non-respondents.

Findings. Over 95 percent of the graduates were employed and most work within the mission areas of the Department. Eighty-two percent of the graduates were employed in the state of Mississippi and indicated they were satisfied with their employment. A majority of the graduates planned to make their present employment a career and have no plans for change.

Most graduates (87 percent) felt they were prepared for employment and were pleased with the quality of instruction and advisement received by the faculty. Although graduates were satisfied with the curriculum, they were undecided on whether the collegiate FFA helped develop personal and leadership skills. They were also undecided on the importance of undergraduate research and communication courses.

Most of the graduates indicated they would select the AEE program if they had the choice to make again.

Information. Contact: David L. Kittrell, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, P. O. Drawer AV, Mississippi State, MS 39762, Telephone: (601) 325-3326.

MCKEE, Veronica Baumgardner. "A Study of the Perceptions and Dress Habits of County-Level Male Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service Agents." Thesis, Master of Science, 1981, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State.

Purpose. The major purpose of this study was to determine the actual dress habits for different occupational activities of the county-level male agents of the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service. The 12 occupational activities in this study are work related experiences of the county-level male agent. Occupational activities are performed by the agent, planned to meet program needs of the county, and may involve county residents, groups from several counties, local and/or state government officials, MCES employees and resource persons.

Method. The questionnaire consisted of two parts. One concerned characteristics of respondents and their perceptions of dress habits and the other part contained the actual dress habits most consistently worn by the county-level male agents, for different occupational activities.

Of the 140 agents in the population, 129 (92%) answered the questionnaire and mailed it in the return, self-addressed, stamped envelope by the date requested. Means, standard deviations, crosstabs, frequencies, chi-square, and percentages were computed for this study.

Findings. The information gathered revealed that county-level male agents perceive dress habits important to job promotion, to successful programs, and to the image of the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service. The agents believe that they dress acceptably to other county agents, their district agents, and the residents of their counties. Few agents feel that their dress hinders them. Most agents get a psychological boost when well dressed and most would dress differently if they had their supervisors job.

The most consistently worn dress habits range from slacks and shirt to a suit and tie. Overall, county-level male agents believe that their dress habits are accepted by their peers, supervisors, and the residents of their counties.

Information. For additional information, contact: Ronald A. Brown, Professor, Agricultural and Extension Education, Mississippi State University, Drawer AV, Mississippi State, MS 39762, Telephone: (601) 325-3326.

NEBRASKA

Register, Susan L., A Profile of Nebraska Extension Agents Related to Their Awareness, Self-Perceived Confidence Levels, Attitudes and Present Practices in Selected Areas of Mass Media Communications. Master's Thesis, 1983. University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Purpose. It was the purpose of this study to construct a profile of Nebraska Extension Agents related to their awareness, self-perceived confidence levels, attitudes and present practices in selected areas of mass media communications.

Method. A questionnaire, developed by the author, was mailed to 100 percent of the Nebraska Extension Agents. The questionnaire used a Likert scale to measure self-percieved confidence levels and educational effectiveness in regard to selected mass media tasks. A five point Likert scale was used to measure how often selected source materials were used in creating media releases. Personal media habits were revealed as well as professional mass media output. Demographic information such as years of experience, age, extension title, and previous mass media training, were also reported.

Findings. Ninety-three percent of the agents returned the survey which was determined to be the complete population. Of these agents, 41 percent had no formal mass media communications training and 38 percent had only one media course. Agents listed several areas in which they needed further inservice training.

Agents with high confidence levels in writing newspaper articles consistantly spent more personal time reading newspapers than those with low confidence levels. No such relationship was found with radio and television. Agents with high confidence levels in producing selected media releases rated similar media methods as having higher educational effectiveness than agents with low confidence levels. Agents with high confidence levels also produced more media releases per month. No relationship was found between the amount of media releases produced per month and the years of experience an agent had. A positive relationship was also found between a high educational effectiveness rating and the amount of media releases produced per month. This study shows that attitudes, confidence levels, and personal media habits can and do affect the output of mass media releases by Nebraska Extension Agents.

Information. 3204 Second Ave. N.W., Austin, Minnesota 55912. (507) 433-4748.

CLARK, Charles D. "The Influence of Job Satisfaction, Perceived Job Alternatives, and Central Life Interests on the Job Turnover Intentions of County Extension Agents." Ph.D. Dissertation, 1981, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The research examined how the perceptions of alternatives to the present job and work values influence the formation of intentions to remain in or leave a county extension agent position. It was hypothesized that perceived job alternatives and work values would moderate the linkages in the Mobley model of the turnover process. The model postulates that (1) low current job satisfaction leads to (2) thoughts of leaving or staying which leads to (3) intentions to leave or stay.

Method. Two measures of work values were used. The relationships between job satisfaction and work values were examined. Data were collected from county extension agents in Ohio by mail questionnaire.

Findings. Of the several measures of perceived alternatives employed, only the expected satisfaction with the alternative to the present job moderates the linkages specified in the model. Expected satisfaction with the alternative was found to moderate both the current job satisfaction-thinking of leaving linkage and the thinking of leaving-intentions to leave linkage.

One of the measures of work values (Work as a Central Life Interest Scale) moderated both the current job satisfaction-intentions to leave linkage and the thinking of leaving-intentions to leave linkage. The other measure of work values (Work Role Centrality) moderated only the thinking of leaving-intentions to leave linkage. There was a low to moderate relationship between the two measures of work values. Work values were found to be related to satisfaction with the work itself, promotional opportunities, co-workers, and supervision subscales of the Job Descriptive Index.

Information. For additional information contact: Charles D. Clark, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

OHIO

HILLIKER, S. Alden. "The Relationship of Type of Orientation Program to the Performance and Job Satisfaction of Beginning County Extension Agents." Ph.D. Dissertation, 1982, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. Every beginning County Extension Agent needs an adequate orientation to the Cooperative Extension Service in general and to the job in particular. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship of type of orientation program and other factors to the performance and job satisfaction of beginning County Extension Agents.

Method. The population for the study was comprised of new County Extension Agents from eight southern states (Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia). A questionnaire was mailed to a fifty-percent stratified (by state) random sample of agents hired during fiscal year 1980. A second questionnaire was mailed to the supervisors of the selected agents. Responses were received from 120 new agents and 116 supervisors for response rates of 95.2% and 92.1%, respectfully.

Findings. Five types of orientation programs were identified. Agent ratings of the effectiveness of the components of their orientation were highest for help received from another agent in the county, and lowest for programmed learning materials.

Significant relationships were found between performance and 1) the apprenticeship orientation program, and 2) agent relationships with clientele. Job satisfaction was found to be significantly related to 1) evaluation of total orientation experience, 2) relationships with professionals and 3) relationships with clientele.

It was concluded that the informal organization is more important to the orientation of beginning County Extension Agents than had been previously recognized. The new agents relied upon and gave high ratings to the help received from agents from other counties and clientele/lay leaders, even though these groups are frequently not recognized as sources of orientation training.

Information. For additional information, contact:
L. H. Newcomb, The Ohio State University, 208 Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221, telephone: (614) 422-6321.

OHIO

JAHI, Amri. "The Relationship of Selected Characteristics of Newly Hired County Extension Agents in Seven Northcentral States and Their Perceived Orientation Needs." Doctor of Philosophy Dissertation, 1980, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The objectives of the study were: (1) to describe the newly hired county Extension agents in seven Northcentral states on 12 selected characteristics; (2) to identify the two dimensions of agents' perceived orientation needs, i.e., the perceived amount of training needed and the perceived importance of 13 areas of orientation training, and to investigate the relationship of the two dimensions of agents' perceived orientation needs; (3) to investigate the relationship of the agents' characteristics and the two dimensions of agents' perceived orientation needs; and (4) to assess the relationship of the type of orientation program offered by the states in which the agents were employed and the two dimensions of agents' perceived orientation needs.

Method. The two dimensions of agents perceived orientation needs were obtained in the literature. The perceived amount of training needed measured the agents' *felt needs*, and the perceived importance measured the agents' *wants* for training. Within these two dimensions, 62 items of orientation training were used. The 62 training items were grouped into 13 training areas as developed by Jenkins (1975).

Findings. The results of the study indicated that: (1) the perceived training needs of newly hired agents in 13 areas of orientation training had ranged from some training needed to much training needed, and the perceived importance of the agents in the same training areas varied from some importance to important; (2) in general, agents considered that learning the position and the job descriptions, Extension program planning and development, and people's involvement in planning and implementing the Extension program to be the highest priority for orientation training; (3) there was a very strong positive agreement between the perceived amount of training needed and the perceived importance of 13 areas of orientation training of the agents; (4) regardless of the characteristics of the agents, their perceptions of orientation needs were about the same; and (5) regardless of the state in which the agents were employed, their perceptions of orientation needs were similar.

Information. For additional information, contact: L. H. Newcomb, The Ohio State University, 208 Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6321.

KITTRELL, David L. "The Relationship Among the Interest Score on Six Occupational Themes and Job Satisfaction and Performance of Ohio Cooperative Extension County Agents." Doctor of Philosophy Dissertation, 1980, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The primary purpose of this study was to determine the relationship, if any, among the six occupational interest themes of agents with one or more years of experience in the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service (OCES) and performance and job satisfaction.

The independent variables of the study were the six occupational interest themes produced by the Strong Vocational Interest Blank - Strong Campbell Interest Inventory (SVIB-SCII). The dependent variables of the study were performance and job satisfaction. Agent performance was established by a paired comparison analysis and job satisfaction was established by the Brayfield-Rothe Job Questionnaire.

Method. County 4-H, agriculture and home economics agents with one or more years of experience (N = 230) were included in this study with usable data collected from 212. The agents responded by mail to the SVIB-SCII instrument which established six occupational theme scores and the Job Questionnaire which established the job satisfaction score. Performance data were collected from area supervisors by a paired comparison analysis.

Findings. From the readings it was indicated that agents in general should have high Social-Realistic-Investigative (SRI) or Social-Realistic-Enterprising (SRE) descriptive interest theme categories of the original six themes of social (S), realistic (R), investigative (I), conventional (C), enterprising (E), and artistic (A). In general, the agents studied produced RESCIA themes with mean scores on these themes of 53.64, 53.02, 52.67, 52.38, 48.85, and 45.14, respectively. The four higher means are extremely close and best represent the agents studied so, when comparing these findings with related literature, only the investigative theme appears to be lower than normal. The artistic theme did not appear in the related literature or this study as a high score.

Coefficients were computed in this study to determine the direction and magnitude of the relationships among all possible pairs of variables. As a result of this analysis, the following research hypotheses were supported: (1) There is a positive relationship between the social occupational interest theme and job satisfaction. (2) There is a negative relationship between the artistic occupational interest theme and performance. (3) There is a positive relationship between performance and job satisfaction.

Information. Contact: David L. Kittrell, P. O. Drawer AV, Mississippi State, MS 39762, Telephone: (601) 325-3326.

KOUZEKANANI, Kamiar. "Extension Education as Perceived by Educators and International Students of Extension Education: A National Study." Doctor of Philosophy Dissertation, 1983, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The study described extension education as perceived by educators and international students of extension education.

Method. Six subquestions under one major research question guided the study. This was a descriptive survey research of a comparative nature; it was a census study. The target population included 108 extension educators and 115 graduate international students of extension education at 26 Land-Grant universities. Data were collected through the use of a mail questionnaire in November and December of 1982; 93.5 percent of the educators and 85.2 percent of the students completed and returned the questionnaire to the researcher before the deadline. No significant difference between the respondents and nonrespondents was observed; therefore, findings and results of the study were generalizable to the entire population.

Findings. Both groups agreed that an extension program planner should be able to perform the following: 1) Developing the institutional framework for program development. 2) Documenting the extension program--program determination. 3) Developing an annual plan of work--program strategy. 4) Implementing the program--program action. 5) Evaluating the program--accomplishments. The mean scores revealed that "Program Determination Process" was the most important one and "Program Action Process" was the least important one.

Based upon the findings of the study, a model college preparation program for graduate students of extension education from the Third World was proposed. The model includes specific course topics which were found to be either essential or desirable for the students to take during their course of study. The following are the top 10 course topics: 1) Program Planning and Development, 2) Evaluation of Extension Programs, 3) Administration and Supervision of Extension Programs, 4) Teaching Methods and Techniques, 5) Diffusion of Information on Agricultural Technology, 6) Extension Methods for Third World Countries, 7) Adult Learning Theories, 8) Use of Visual Materials in Communication of Agricultural Concepts, 9) Research Methods and Design, and 10) Staff Development. Also, the model suggests specific competencies which the students should master if they are to be effective extension program planners.

Information. For additional information contact: Larry E. Miller, The Ohio State University, Room 204, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6671.

SHIAO, Kun Sun. "Extension Personnel Selection and Performance Appraisal: Its Accuracy and Relevance." Ph. D. Dissertation, 1982, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The major purposes of this study were to determine whether the Incomplete Sentence Form and the Performance-Against-Standard Form developed by the American Institutes for Research (AIR) have acceptable levels of reliability and validity, and whether the validation of the two forms could be improved by using different methods of test construction. The sample for this study consisted of sixty-two extension agents who had worked at least six months but not more than three years prior to this study.

Method. The possible methods included (1) job analysis, (2) item selection, (3) scoring system followed to measure selection and performance, and (4) procedures used to establish reliability and validity of the two forms. These factors were examined for their comparative effects on the validation of test forms. The estimated reliability of the two forms was confirmed through the measurement of Cronbach's Alpha. Also, the efficacy of the use of a correlational index in item selection and empirical-interval score with a three-point scale in scoring procedures was examined for improving the reliability of the two forms. The explained validity of the two forms was manifested with the test of construct validity in the Performance-Against-Standard Form and of construct validity and concurrent validity in the Incomplete Sentence Form.

Findings. The research findings were as follows: (1) Thirty-nine items in the Performance-Against-Standard Form were eliminated because of their failure to meet the criterion of applicability and the significant test of item-component correlation. Six items in the Incomplete Sentence Form also failed to meet the significant test in item-total correlation and/or item-criterion correlation, and thus were not included in the selection test. (2) The empirical-interval scoring procedure proved to be more reliable than the pre-weighted scoring and the percentile scoring procedures used in the AIR study. A three-point scale was also found to be more effective than a two-point scale for measuring. (3) The ten components of the Performance-Against-Standard Form evidenced a composite structure. The findings also confirmed that this form is highly valid for practical use. (4) The results of the factor analysis and regression analysis showed a low reliability and validity for the Incomplete Sentence Form. It is therefore considered to be an ineffective instrument, and an inaccurate predictor of on-the-job performance of county extension agents.

Information. For additional information contact: Keith Smith, The Ohio State University, Room 003, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6181.

SMITH, Keith L. "Improving Ohio's Extension Agent Orientation With a New Needs Assessment Evaluation Instrument." Staff Study, 1982, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The research was to (1) examine a new evaluation instrument for Extension Agent Orientation Conferences in Ohio, and (2) to determine if the instrument could lead to the improvement of orientation programs based on needs assessment qualities. The instrument was designed to examine the perceived importance of orientation topics, and to compare the importance with the respondents' perceived knowledge accrual and perceived need for further training in these individual orientation topic areas.

Method. Data were obtained from 109 of the 115 agents who attended the four New Agent Orientation Conferences held from September 1980 to February 1982 (94.8% response).

Findings. Improvement in the orientation conferences was measured by analysis of the mean perceived importance and mean perceived knowledge competency for each program topic, across four separate conferences.

Although the results showed no gain in mean scores over time in each program area, it is important to note that means remained consistent and high. This indicates that enacted changes in the orientation program resulting from information obtained through the needs assessment qualities of the instrument are maintaining the credibility of Ohio's Orientation Conferences by meeting the needs of new agents.

Information. For additional information contact:
Keith L. Smith, The Ohio State University, Room 003, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6181.

SUANDI, Turiman Bin. "Organizational Commitment of Agents in the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service." Master of Science Thesis, 1982, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The primary purpose of this study was to determine the major factors related to organizational commitment among county extension agents in the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service (OCES).

Method. The respondents were 108 randomly selected extension agents. Data were collected by mail questionnaires.

Findings. Agents were generally committed to the OCES. There was no significant difference in the level of commitment between agriculture agents and home economics agents. However, 4-H agents were less committed to the OCES than agriculture or home economics agents.

From the Pearson product moment correlation analysis, it was found that there was a positive relationship between organizational commitment and personal characteristics: age, being a female, and tenure; job characteristics: skill variety, job autonomy, and feedback; and work experiences: role clarity, peer group cohesion, group attitudes toward OCES, realization of expectations, first-year job challenge, personal importance, and self-image reinforcement.

From the stepwise multiple regression analysis, self-image reinforcement was found to be the best single predictor of commitment. The best group predictor of commitment included sex, tenure, job autonomy, group attitudes toward OCES, and personal importance.

Information. For additional information contact:
J. David McCracken, The Ohio State University, Room 203, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-0202.

ULI, Jegak A. "The Ohio County Extension Program Planning Process: Perceptions of the County Extension Agent Chairman." Master of Science Thesis, 1981, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The objectives of this study are to describe (a) to what extent the county program planning procedures follow the recommended practices, (b) to what extent the advisory committee and others are involved in the planning process, and (c) to explore some of the factors that are related to the ability of the committee members to help perform programming skills.

Findings. The following conclusions are based on the findings of the study: The recommended practices are followed by the majority of the county chairmen to some extent. The majority of the committee and local citizens are not fully involved in all aspects of program planning. The ability of the committee members to help perform programming skills was found to be related to (a) their level of experience in Extension activities, (b) their knowledge of the purpose, goals, and objectives of the Extension service, (c) the present of the group process skill components of the planning group, (d) the extent to which the committee members and others are involved in planning Extension program, and (e) the extent to which the recommended practices are being followed.

Information. For additional information contact: Keith L. Smith, The Ohio State University, Room 003, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6181.

PENNSYLVANIA

GONZALEZ, Ismael M. "The Professional Competencies Needed By Extension Agents, The Pennsylvania Cooperative Extension Service." Doctor of Philosophy Dissertation, 1982, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park.

Purpose. The main purpose of this study was to identify and verify the professional competenceis needed by extension agents in the Pennsylvania Cooperative Extension Service as perceived by extension agents and state staff members. A subsidiary purpose was to identify when the competencies should be learned by the extension agent.

Method. The target population for this study consisted of county, area, and regional agents in the Pennsylvania Cooperative Extension Service. From this population, a stratified random sample of extension agents in agriculture and natural resources, family living, 4-H, and community development from the nine administrative regions of Extension was selected for the study. A packet that included a questionnaire, cover letter, and self-addressed stamped envelope was mailed to 116 extension agents and state staff members. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data obtained for the demographic characteristics and the section regarding the time when each competency should be learned. Regression analysis was used to test the hypothesis identified for the study at an alpha value of .05.

Findings. The findings indicate that there were no significant differences in the perceptions of extension agents and state staff members regarding the importance of the nine competency categories. The combined demographic factors showed a significant effect only for the competency categories labeled teaching and program planning. Individual predictor variables such as age, educational level, and years of 4-H membership also showed a significant effect in the case of the youth, program execution, and administration competency scales. All 144 competencies were considered to be moderate to very high in importance. The two groups rated 68 competencies 4.00 or higher, while the remaining 76 competencies received combined ratings of at least 3.00. In identifying when the competencies should be learned, the combined responses for extension agents and state staff members indicated that 26 competencies during a graduate program and the remaining 113 can be learned on the job or through inservice. Finally, competencies included in the teaching, communication, and understanding human behavior categories should form a key component of any undergraduate program developed for preparing extension agents.

Information. For additional information contact: Miley Gonzalez, Department of Agricultural Education, College of Agriculture, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011, Telephone: (515) 294-5872.

TURNER, Clinton V. "A Systematic Method For Determining In-Service Educational Needs of Agricultural Education Teachers And Cooperative Extension Agricultural Agents in Virginia."

Purpose. This study was to develop a systematic method to determine the in-service needs of agricultural education teachers and cooperative extension agricultural agents.

Method. The sample consisted of 152 randomly selected program leaders, unit chairpersons, agricultural agents, assistant supervisors, department heads, and teachers from throughout the state. An 85.4 percent usable response was realized from the randomly selected group. The data collection instrument included a two part questionnaire developed by the researcher; one part to obtain biographic information and one part (a Likert type scale) to determine the projections of in-service needs. The data collection procedure consisted of mailing the questionnaires using a three round Delphi technique. Analysis of data was accomplished by using frequency counts, percentages, and measures of central tendency to calculate the biographic data from the group. The t-test was used to test the research questions for statistical significance at the .05 alpha level.

Findings. The three research questions were; Was there a difference in the perceived needs for in-service education between agricultural education teachers and cooperative extension agricultural agents in Virginia; Was there a difference in the level of participation in in-service activities between agricultural education teachers and cooperative extension agricultural agents in Virginia, and; Was there a difference in the professional opinions of agricultural education teachers and cooperative extension agricultural agents toward in-service education in Virginia.

Major recommendations generated from the findings of the study were: (1) that the Joint Agricultural Education Staff in Virginia coordinate in-service education opportunities off-campus; (2) that the Virginia Cooperative Extension Service provide in-service opportunities for cooperative extension agricultural agents in the area of agricultural production and horticulture; (3) that the Joint Agricultural Education Staff in Virginia coordinate in-service opportunities for agricultural teacher in the area of agricultural production and agricultural mechanics; and (4) that in-service educational programs for agricultural education teachers should include provisions for release time for the in-service activities, visits to employers of prospective students, and credit for attendance at workshops.

Information. For additional information contact:
Clinton V. Turner, District Director, Northeast District, 10th Floor, James Monroe Building, 101 North 14th Street, Richmond, Virginia, 23219, Telephone: (804) 225-2426.

WISCONSIN

DOHR, Joy H. "Program Development and Participants' Goal Orientations in Adult Education as Related to Creativity." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1980, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships and differences between two program development orientations and among five participants' goal orientations in adult education when assessed for change in the participants' creative attitudes and fluency/flexibility of problem solving. The content used for the educational programs was selected from textile arts and design education.

Method. Program development orientations were viewed on a continuum from (1) a linear, stepwise, prescriptive development, to (2) an adaptive development, to (3) an exploratory, holistic, spiral development. These orientations represent different positions taken on (1) the philosophical basis for program development, (2) the conceptual frameworks of how program development decision making should or does proceed, and (3) the different perspectives used to view the process, such as sociological, political, aesthetics, learning theory, communications, etc. As a field study with a quasi-experimental design, two different orientations, based upon conceptual and empirical literature, were used to develop the programs. The linear-oriented program attended to a hierarchy or step-by-step development procedure. This program had established, known objectives, activities, and situation. The exploratory-oriented program attended to the exploratory, holistic, spiral development with recognition to a greater degree of the emergent, unknown, and discovery situations which the educational programmer and participants encounter.

Findings. Statistical analysis of the quantitative data indicated that there is a significant difference, at the .002 level, between program orientations when measured on creative attitude. The participants in the exploratory program showed a gain score significantly higher than those in the linear program. The study also provided evidence that significant differences at the .02 level exist among participants' goal orientations. The individuals with general learning/curiosity goals and composite goals had the highest gain score, with social relationship goals next, then personal need-activity goals, and lastly, those with content-specific goals. There were not significant differences between the programs or among the participants' orientations when measured on fluency/flexibility in problem solving. Nor was there any significant relationship or dependence exhibited between a given program orientation with a given participant orientation. The qualitative data had similar meaning to the qualtitative findings.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, WI 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

DONALDSON, Joseph F., III. "The Interdisciplinary Aspect of Content Selection and Organization in Extension Noncredit Programming." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1980, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to explore the interdisciplinary aspect of content selection and organization in university extension noncredit programming. Two research questions were investigated: (1) Why is program content selected from one or from several disciplines? and (2) Why is content selected from several disciplines organized so it either remains unrelated, is interrelated or is synthesized?

Method. An exploratory case study research design was used to investigate the two research questions. Program position on a disciplinary-interdisciplinary continuum was the dependent variable. Position on the continuum depended upon whether program content was selected from one or from several disciplines and whether content selected from several disciplines was left unrelated, was interrelated or was synthesized during program development and implementation.

Independent variables were those factors hypothesized to relate to program position on the disciplinary-interdisciplinary continuum. These were categorized broadly as (1) institutional context of planning, (2) programmers' planning orientations, (3) participants' uses of content and (4) educational needs of program participants/society. Data concerning these categories were generated through interviews with programmers, with others who shared in program content selection, with program participants and through document analysis.

Findings. Although content selection and organization were found to be interrelated program planning components, certain factors also were found to relate specifically either to content selection or to content organization. Factors related to content selection included: (1) influences of programmers' disciplines, (2) how educational needs were decided, (3) programmers' programming role flexibility, (4) programmers' boundary maintenance tendencies and (5) the disciplines programmers believed were appropriate to a programming idea. Factors related to content organization were (1) beliefs and orientations programmers used in planning, (2) participants' learning needs, (3) staffing arrangements and institutional support, (4) presence or absence of functional, multidisciplinary planning and instructional groups and (5) available and suitable instructional techniques to organize content as desired.

Information. For more information contact: Jerold Apps, Continuing and Vocational Education, CES, University of Wisconsin, 264 Teacher Education Building, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 262-3728.

KANU, Isaac N. "An Analysis of Job Satisfaction and Participation in Inservice Education Programs of Wisconsin Postsecondary Business and Office Education Teachers." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1983, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. The study examined the relationship between job satisfaction and participation in inservice education programs of Wisconsin postsecondary business and office education teachers.

In its broadest sense, the study sought to determine the difference between satisfied/dissatisfied Wisconsin postsecondary business and office education teachers and their participation in inservice education programs.

Method. The random sample of 170 respondents was selected from the list of postsecondary business and office education teachers in Wisconsin. The instrument used for the study consisted of the teachers and an inservice participation instrument which was used to collect data in relation to the teachers participation in inservice education programs. The useable response rate was 68 percent.

Five objectives and four hypotheses were formulated and tested. The statistical techniques used were the Kruskal-Wallis one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) by ranks, Friedman two-way repeated measures analysis of variance, the Mann-Whitney U Test, and Spearman rho rank order correlation coefficient.

Findings. There was no statistical evidence to suggest that the state of satisfaction of the postsecondary business and office education teachers had a significant effect on their participation in inservice education programs.

The analysis also revealed that the postsecondary business and office education teachers were most satisfied with two of the job facets--supervision and co-workers--and were least satisfied with pay and promotional opportunities. There was no indication that the variables age, sex, level of education, length of service and prior work experience, had any noticeable statistical effect on the job satisfaction of the teachers.

It was recommended, however, the the teachers promotional opportunities and pay structure should be reviewed, since these were the facets identified to be very low in the job satisfaction of the Wisconsin postsecondary business and office education teachers.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone (608) 263-2481.

MUJIE, Mariam B. "The Development of a Learning System as a Basis for Providing Professional Development for Extension Educators." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1981, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. To develop the elements of motivation, clear objectives, learning tasks, reinforcement, feedback, sequential practice, transfer of training and reinforcement and feedback in transfer situations into a learning system. The specific objectives were to: seek evidence which addresses the elements in order to explicate each of them, and establish the ways and conditions in which they operate and facilitate learning most effectively; test the utility of each of the elements in reviewing and analyzing a program plan; and formulate a strategy to illustrate the kinds of guidance a learning system can provide in the design of educational efforts.

Method. Descriptive data were collected from 60 studies and documentary materials related to the elements of a learning system. Data were collected by the content analysis technique. Studies related to the elements were content-analyzed from two dimensions: consideration of the elements of a learning system, and types of learning outcomes in the learning activities provided to the learner.

Findings. The results of this study were that: 1) studies related to the elements are designed to understand them as separate areas of knowledge, topic or subject. They are not treated as parts of a learning system and their relationships are not established, 2) most studies dealing with the elements were conducted on the basis of inadequately designed learning situations. The elements of a learning system are not adequately considered in the learning activities provided to learners, 3) the importance of the elements receives support from the literature, 4) findings of studies related to the elements support their facilitative roles in learning. Learners are more likely to benefit from the learning activities provided them when the elements of a learning system are adequately considered, and 5) the utility of the elements of a learning system in the design, and analysis and review of a program plan is defendable. Tested against this defendability, the utility of the findings of studies related to the elements in the design of educational efforts is highly questionable.

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

PETERSEN, Judy H. "Attitudinal Barriers to Participation in Continuing Professional Education." Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, 1983, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Purpose. To assess the psychosocial or attitudinal barriers limiting participation in Continuing Professional Education (CPE) activities. Objectives sought (1) development of a questionnaire for assessing attitudinal barriers and (2) analysis of questionnaire data to expand the list of psychosocial reasons for nonparticipation.

Method. Sample composition was 309 managers and supervisors employed by 18 companies in 10 states. Their attitudes were assessed with the revised questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed by (1) collecting opinion statements, (2) creating a pilot questionnaire, (3) pilot testing, (4) pilot revision, (5) distributing the revised questionnaire, and (6) analyzing data from the revised questionnaire.

Data were analyzed by Cronbach's Alphs, Spearman's rank-difference (rho), factor and content analysis plus the Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance (K-W) test.

Findings. In answer to the research question, the 10 strongest attitudes preventing participation were: (1) I fear I wouldn't be able to organize my daily schedule to accomodate demands of these classes, (2) During good weather, I'd rather be outside, (3) Taking courses would not necessarily lead to a promotion, (4) Course requirements would leave no time for relaxation, (5) I know nothing about course quality, (6) I don't know the programs' classification, status or quality (informal settings), (7) Participation requires too much additional responsibility and effort, (8) I believe the courses place too much emphasis on theory that is impractical, (9) Participation may require me to make some changes within myself that I am not ready to take on at this time, (10) Attitudes of our senior administration affect my attitudes toward participation in these programs (informal settings).

Information. For more information contact: The Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 264 Teacher Education Building, 225 North Mills Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Telephone: (608) 263-2481.

VOLUNTEERISM

IDAHO

DAVIS, Raynold D. "A Study of Factors Associated with the Tenure of Local 4-H Leaders in Idaho." Master of Science Thesis, 1981, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Purpose. The primary purpose of this study was to determine if there were factors that could be used to select as 4-H leaders those individuals who would be more apt to continue in the 4-H program over a period of years. The specific factors that were considered in this study were: characteristics of volunteer leaders, the factors associated with leader tenure, personality traits of volunteer leaders and volunteer leader training.

Method. The sample in this study was selected from leaders and former leaders in the Idaho volunteer 4-H leader program. This study was conducted in 20 of the 44 counties in the State of Idaho with 5 counties selected from each of 4 extension districts. In each of these selected counties, 15 leaders currently serving the 4-H program and 5 who dropped out during the last year were randomly selected. Of the 300 leaders currently serving the 4-H program, 185 questionnaires were returned for 61.7%. Of the 88 questionnaires mailed to former leaders, 49 or 55.7% were returned. A total of 231 (59.5%) questionnaires were returned.

Findings. The results of the study provided information to assist the Idaho extension staff in identifying prospective 4-H leaders who are likely to have longer tenure. Findings indicated that most leaders were married (89.6%), had children in the program (59.9%) and were former 4-H members (60.4%).

Results also pointed to factors that affect the retention and preference of leaders: (1) most former leaders (42.5%) were from one-leader clubs; (2) community-type clubs (more than one leader) had the greatest leader tenure; (3) leaders believe the ideal number of members per leader to be 6-10 youth; (4) jobs rated as much more inconvenient for leaders to perform included serving on camp staff, maintaining parent participation and developing parent interest; (5) in regard to leader training, data revealed most leaders (74.8%) received training from personal study rather than leader training meetings (32.6%)

Information. For additional information, contact: Raynold D. Davis, Extension Agent, Bonner County, Box 1526, Fairgrounds, Sandpoint, ID 83864, Telephone: (208)263-8511

IDAHO

SUNDERLAND, Paul L. "Training Needs of New leaders to Idaho's 4-H Program." Paper, Master of Science, 1980, The University of Idaho, Moscow.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to gain a better understanding of the new volunteer leader to Idaho's 4-H program. Specific interest was in learning the leader's own views with respect to: the importance of training, various subject matter, their perception of 4-H, how they preferred to gain new information and what audio-visual aids have the most impact on them. There was also the desire to learn more about the new leader and to gain demographic data.

Method. Letters were written to the state 4-H leaders of 11 states asking them for copies of the training materials used in preparation of volunteer 4-H leaders. Idaho's information and teaching training materials used for new volunteers to the 4-H program were evaluated. With this background material, a questionnaire was designed and administered via telephone to leaders across the state. A random sample of 86 leaders was selected from those leaders who had zero or one year of leadership experience as indicated on the 1979 county 4-H enrollment forms. The survey data were computed using a frequency analysis of the variables, and cross tabulation of selected variables.

Findings. Eighty-two percent of the 82 respondents were female. That percentage parallels the current state statistics comparing the number of women to men 4-H volunteer leaders. Thirty-seven percent of the respondents indicated they became a volunteer leader because their children were in 4-H ; 39 percent joined because the kids needed a leader; 24 percent joined because they wanted to help. The respondents indicated that they needed specific project material with some inclusion of duties of a leader when they first started out. They also indicated a need for broad information on the total 4-H program including objectives of 4-H, demonstrations and other activities related to 4-H. The survey indicated that 65 percent of those responding did not participate in any type of 4-H training after becoming a leader. A high percentage of leaders who have dropped out did not participate in any type of 4-H training. When asked why they dropped out of serving as a volunteer 4-H leader 27 percent said they had a time conflict. 23 percent said they dropped out because their children dropped out; 19 percent were disenchanted with the 4-H program; 19 percent had moved.

Information. For additional information, contact: Paul L. Sunderland, Extension Agent, Kootenai County, 106-2 Dalton Ave., Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814, Telephone: (208)667-6426.

FREY, Margaret H. "Perceptions of 4-H Organizational Leaders About Their Leadership Capabilities and Functions, St. Landry Parish, 1982." Paper, Master of Science, 1982, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To determine leader participation in 4-H and self-perception of leadership capabilities and functions as related to age and leader tenure.

Method. The participants of this study were the total population of St. Landry 4-H organizational leaders. The data were collected from the 81 organizational leaders of the 51 parish 4-H clubs. Personal interviews were conducted with each of the participants. Frequency distribution, analysis of variance, correlation coefficient and chi-square procedures were used for statistical analysis. The 0.15 level was chosen to determine statistical significance.

Findings. The results indicated that the majority of 4-H leaders were female, black, 31 to 40 years of age, and had a bachelor's degree. The median years of experience as a 4-H leader was 6.5. Highly significant relationships were observed between leader understanding of 4-H functions and age, tenure in St. Landry Parish, and total tenure. Prior 4-H membership by leaders to their understanding of 4-H functions were not statistically significant. Leaders had less confidence in their capabilities of certain 4-H activities. Participation in 4-H activities was very low, with mean participation score of 2.1 out of a possible 10. Only 13 percent of the leaders participated in one-half or more of the activities.

Information. For additional information, contact: Margaret H. Frey, Associate Home Economist, St. Landry Parish, P. O. Box 1030, Room 2, Courthouse, Opelousas, Louisiana 70570, telephone: 318/942-5761.

RICHARD, Robert F. "Role Perceptions of Leaders and Agents in the 4-H Program, Acadian Extension District, Louisiana." Paper, Master of Science, 1983, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose. To identify the job perceptions of 4-H agents and 4-H leaders in the Acadian district, in order to establish job performance standards for 4-H club leaders and also effectively delineate 4-H agent and 4-H leader responsibilities. Secondary objective was to evaluate and determine the needs for club leader training materials and clinics.

Method. Data were collected by personal interview using a prepared interview schedule. Four-H leaders and agents were asked their opinions as to who should perform certain tasks associated with the local 4-H program. The overall frequency distribution was used to determine various personal and professional characteristics of both leaders and agents. Analysis of variance was used to determine the relationships between educational level and the perception of the leaders. The chi-square test was used to examine the relationship between leader's tenure and job perception.

Findings. A majority of the agents and leaders agreed that leaders should be mainly responsible for 15 tasks, that agents and leaders should share the responsibility for four tasks, and that agents be mainly responsible for one task. For the remaining six tasks, the basic difference in five instances was that leaders felt agents should be responsible, while agents were of the opinion that the responsibility should be shared. On one task, leaders felt they should be responsible while agents again wanted shared responsibilit On the tasks where consensus was lacking, apparently leaders did not feel comfortable and/or competent to train club members, either on their own or with the help of agents. They expressed concern about the training they had received, and the need for additional training. A positive finding was the strong motivation among leaders-- 90 percent felt the leader's job was not burdensome, and 92 percent found the job satisfying. It didn't make any difference to leaders as to how they saw their role and how long they had served as leaders, whether they had volunteered or been appointed as leaders, and their level of motivation for continuing to serve. However, education did make a difference. College-educated leaders (mostly teachers) were less prepared than high school graduates (mostly housewives) to do routine work. But, they were more willing to train club members.

Information. For additional information, contact: Robert F. Richard, County Agent, St. Martin Parish, 114 Courthouse Street, Breaux Bridge, Louisiana 70517, telephone: 318/332-2181.

OHIO

BIGLER, N.M. "Factors Contributing to the Retention of Volunteer 4-H Club Leaders in Ohio." Master of Science thesis, 1983, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The purpose of the study was to determine if a significant difference existed between continuing volunteer 4-H club leaders and those who have discontinued in their perception of: their motivation for volunteering, the method by which they were recruited to the 4-H program, the orientation program, the continual training program, and recognition received. Attribute variables identified for the purpose of elimination as possible alternative explanations for the dependent variable were: number of years served as a 4-H club leader, sex, level of education, employment status, age, income, geographic location, number of family members, and number of family members who have participated in 4-H.

Method. The population studied was continuing and discontinuing volunteer 4-H club leaders in Ohio. The sample consisted of 544 continuing (69 percent response) and 108 discontinuing (60 percent response) volunteer 4-H club leaders.

Findings. Of the attribute variables identified, there was no significant difference between the continuing and discontinuing volunteers on all variables except: number of years served as a 4-H club leader, geographic location, number of children in the family who have participated in 4-H. Of the main independent variables investigated, there was no significant difference between continuing and discontinuing volunteers on all variables except participation in a continual training program. Continuing volunteers reported a greater amount of participation in a continual training program than discontinuing volunteer leaders. A significant difference was found on two items pertaining to the recognition and attendance at a recognition program/dinner.

Evidence from this study indicates that volunteers who receive continual training will continue to serve as volunteer 4-H club leaders.

Information. For additional information contact: Keith Smith, Assistant Professor, The Ohio State University, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210. Telephone: (614) 422-6181.

ROHS, Frederick R. "Social Background, Personality and Attitudinal Factors Influencing the Decision to Volunteer and Level of Involvement Among Adult 4-H Leaders." Ph.D. Dissertation, 1982, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Purpose. The research examined the social background, personality and attitudinal factors influencing the decision to volunteer and level of involvement among adult 4-H leaders.

Method. The Smith Sequential Specificity Model of Voluntary Participation was used to hypothesize the influence of these factors on voluntary participation. The four measures of voluntary participation were (1) continued participation as a 4-H leader, (2) years of service as a 4-H leader, (3) hours spent per month at the local level, (4) hours spent per year at area and state events. Path analysis was employed to determine the direct and indirect effects these factors had on voluntary participation. A random sample of 300 adult 4-H volunteer leaders was selected. Data were collected from adult 4-H leaders in Ohio by mail questionnaire. Seventy-two percent of the leaders responded to the questionnaire.

Findings. Of the several significant relationships found, the strongest associations were found between voluntary participation and the social background factors of age of leaders and length of residence in the community. Path analysis techniques revealed that the direct effects of the specific attitudinal factors, influence of other 4-H'ers and influence of 4-H club advisors, negatively influenced a leader's length of service. The influence of neighbors, other parents and the 4-H agent were positively associated with a leader's length of service. The general attitudinal factor, instrumental value of 4-H, indirectly influenced a leader's length of service through the influence of significant others including neighbors, other parents and the 4-H agent.

Since the findings only partially supported the Smith Sequential Specificity Model of Voluntary Participation, stepwise regression analysis was used to determine the direct effects of selected independent variables in the explanation of the variance in length of service. The analysis revealed that the factors age, years as a 4-H member, whether children were in 4-H or not and attractiveness of 4-H had a direct positive influence on a leader's length of service and the occupational status of laborer had a direct negative influence on length of service. Collectively these factors accounted for 65 percent of the variance in length of service.

Information. For additional information Contact: J. Robert Warmbrod, The Ohio State University, Room 208, Ag. Admin. Bldg., 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, OH 43210, telephone: (614) 422-6321.

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